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DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES CSCE FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD292144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 2-day meeting of foreign ministers of neutral and nonaligned European countries began in Stockholm today. The meeting is discussing the international situation and the CSCE process and, as part of that, the work of the Stockholm conference.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, spoke at the meeting today. He began by recalling the first meeting of the foreign ministers of neutral and nonaligned European countries 3 years ago whose direct objective was to "seek a way out from the stagnation into which the Madrid meeting had plunged."

"Fortunately, the reason for our meeting this year," Raif Dizdarevic went on, "is not that a specific crisis exists. No doubt this is a good sign. We are conscious of our share of responsibility for the development of relations in Europe and beyond, and of the contribution which, working together, we can make to the implementation of the Final Act in its entirety. We have met, in the present European and international situation in which we see the outlines of the beginnings of positive tendencies, in order to establish the main directions of our cooperation and activities in providing a boost and in making a contribution to the CSCE process as a whole, and especially at the Stockholm conference. I would like to stress that for the time being we only have first openings and positive tendencies, because in real relations in the world and in Europe, the well known bloc divisions and rivalries still predominate, expecially in the area of armaments; so do many crises and especially difficult economic conditions in most parts of the world, which keep on getting worse. Europe in view of bloc rivalry and the arms race, is weighed down by instability in the Mediterranean, and especially by the protracted crisis in its immediate neighborhood, in the Middle East, which in recent years has become very aggravated. Enormous destructive military potential is concentrated and is constantly and dangerously getting bigger both on European soil and in the Mediterranean. There is a difference: In the Mediterranean area it is actively pursuing its destructive function.

"The world, therefore, greeted with relief the agreement between the U.S. and USSR Governments about new negotiations on the control of armaments and on disarmament, which recently began in Geneva, believing that this agreement also reflects the knowledge that there is no alternative to negotiations. We hope that this time the experience gained in the past will be used as a roadsign into the future. This experience confirms that negotiations on the problems concerning existence and vital interests of all the countries can provide lasting and positive results only if they are channeled into the implementation of a universal detente that should include the interests of participation in and contribution by all countries. The concept of CSCE, as a meeting of 35 equal countries, can be given life only in a process of detente. By the nature of their position the neutral and the nonaligned countries have opted for that kind of development of relations. This is why when working on this they proceed from their vital interests, which are equally the interests of Europe and the wider interests of the world.

"Despite all the difficulties, crises, and the period of confrontation we have experienced during the past few years (and one of our legs is still in it), we have seen that the UN, the actions of the Nonaligned Movement and the involvement of the neutral countries, as well as the continuation of the process of cooperation and security in Europe, have been and have remained the lever for the world to extricate itself from the crises through which it is passing.

"Even at a time of the most unfavorable development in relations between the two superpowers and the two military alliances, a majority of European countries tried to preserve the achievements [words indistinct] mutual relations, to take advantage of all the opportunities provided by the CSCE process and to preserve this important lever of inter-European cooperation. It was proved once again that, on a long-term basis, the European countries do not wish to be a battleground of fresh and even more dangerous confrontations. Nor do they want to be on the margin of world events. Hence, not only their desire that USSR-U.S. negotiations be successful, but also their interest that with their actions they should encourage positive developments on the European plane and the world in general, to be a factor of these developments and thus to contribute to the positive trend of Soviet-U.S. negotiations.

"New developments in relations between the two superpowers and their orientation towards negotiations broaden the scope for the activity of European countries, and place the neutral and nonaligned countries before new tasks and responsibilities. It is up to us now, proceeding from existing realities and not being reconciled with what has to be changed, to accelerate the positive development of international relations, to come to an agreement on the directions and on the substance of our future activity. In so doing, we think, we shall have to bear in mind the fact that our joint activity is one of the conditions for the success of our efforts, because our strength is in the differences that provide a more realistic basis for our joint activity and make it more acceptable. Viewed in this context, this meeting of ours is taking place at the right time.

"With its work so far, and especially by the positive atmosphere characterized by reciprocal understanding and absence of confrontation, the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has had a certain impact on European developments. This impact should not be overrated, but should not be minimized either.

"The potential of the conference is not small. At present this is virtually the only place where the orientation in the direction of negotiations can provide faster and efficient results.

"We are not underrating the difficulties the participants in the conference will come up against in their quest for the solutions to strengthen the security of everyone and be acceptable to all. However, we are looking at these difficulties as a unique challenge to neutral and nonaligned countries in full measure, to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the participation, for the first time, on the basis of full equality of all European countries in examining the problems bound up with confidence and security of everyone and of disarmament as the final objective.

"As soon as possible the neutral and nonaligned countries should work out their negotiating position and usher in a process of negotiation and adoption of specific measures. They also have to come to an agreement on which measures will be the subject of these early negotiations.

"A number of these measures are already known. They are notification and observation of military activity, limitation of military activities, absence from the threat and use of force. It is possible, we believe, to add a few more measures to this list, such as reciprocal communication and faster exchange of views.

"[Words indistinct] this action, but also trying that nothing should be prejudged in relation to other proposed measures, the neutral and the nonaligned countries will be in a position to successfully operate and confirm their role of negotiators and bridge-builders.

"It is only with the patient harmonization of the stands, fully taking into account the interests of all the participants, that it is possible to overcome narrow interests and remove various obstacles. This is surely a complex, but also a thankful, task that this group of countries, acting jointly and with a feeling of full responsibility, can carry out.

"In pointing out the special significance of the Stockholm conference, we do not wish to diminish the importance of other meetings within the CSCE orbit. In a few days time a meeting of experts will begin in Ottawa on human rights and basic freedoms, while a cultural forum will be held in Budapest in October. At a political meeting [words indistinct] in August we shall draw up a 10-year balance sheet of the (?process) started with the signing of the Helsinki final document.

"We would like to see the Ottawa meeting be the first step in abandoning confrontation and becoming a transition to the path of reciprocal understanding that promotes human rights with respect for all social systems and their specific features, and also the commitment that regardless of the system, human rights and basic freedoms defined in the Final Act and other international documents be respected and promoted.

"As far as the cultural forum is concerned, the last forum in the series of manifestations within the CSCE process this year, as earlier during the preparatory meeting of the neutral and nonaligned countries, (?displayed) the same approach -- that is, that this should be a meeting primarily of people creative in the area of culture and that the weight in its work should be placed on those questions that contribute to the consolidation and enrichment of European culture and reciprocal cultural cooperation, and, therefore, also of the CSCE process, and not of the issues that widen the gulf between the peoples of Europe.

"On 1 August we shall observe the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act. This will provide an opportunity for assessing the path traversed in the implementation of the spirit and principles of Helsinki and for trying to find a common view in our future involvement, especially that the incipient process of renewed relaxation of tension in Europe should be confirmed and developed. This undeniable fact is encouraging: The principles and objectives of the Final Act have passed a severe test during the past 10 years because of the dangerous exacerbation of international relations, which, as far as the relations between the two great powers are concerned, had approached the very dangerous point of complete collapse.

"Fortunately, many European countries defended and managed to preserve the attained level of cooperation. Now is the time when we all together should provide a new impulse for European relations. Small- and medium-sized European countries should fight to acquire an even greater role in shaping the future of the old continent, and they should not permit, in the process of negotiations and in the relaxation of tension between the great powers, themselves to be excluded or pushed to the margin of decisionmaking. Before everyone today there is in this respect a great opportunity and a great responsibility. This impinges also on the interest of the countries in other continents, because they, too, are exposed to the danger of being pushed to the sidelines.

"In the situation of aggravated relations, we passed through a period in which we were concerned with the various interpretations of the Helsinki document rather than with the creative effort of its application. Now is the right time to turn again towards a creative encouragement of a meaningful implementation of the Final Act. The role of the neutral and nonaligned countries in this respect is irreplaceable. As an extra-bloc factor they are identified with the CSCE philosophy itself, and can best offer what is common to all the 35 participating countries and what is along the path of a dynamic CSCE concept as a relationship of cooperation, understanding, reciprocal, and joint security among 35 equal countries.

"In confirming the same significance and the constant value of all the sections of the Final Act, as we have reaffirmed in the draft text of the communique of this meeting, during the ensuing period bilateral cooperation among European countries, especially economic cooperation, could make the biggest contribution to a meaningful implementation of the Helsinki agreement. In addition to all its other divisions, Europe is also economically divided. It is a vital interest of European countries, regardless of these divisions, that economic cooperation should expand and develop.

"The encouragement of positive processes in Europe should start immediately and along the lines of the CSCE process. We must not allow the present moment to slip by. In so doing, as we say in the draft communique, 'We should contribute to a successful outcome of the meeting in Vienna within the framework of CSCE continuity and also in promoting the CSCE process.' In this case Vienna could be a first class runaway for new breakthroughs. We must prepare ourselves well for Vienna. We, the neutral and nonaligned countries, face a responsible task, but a great opportunity, to invest our status and the capital we have acquired as well as possible and to strengthen the influence of those forces, on all sides of Europe, that identify the interests of Europe with interests of cooperation, peace, and security.

"After the Helsinki jubilee the whole world will observe yet another jubilee -- 40 years of the UN. I would like to recall that nonaligned countries have addressed an appeal to all UN member-countries by taking part at the highest level to observe this anniversary, and in so doing provide the broadest possible support for the world organization and use this political gathering and the reciprocal meetings to accelerate the solution of the most acute problems of the world. Together with other countries belonging to all the groupings and from all the regions, Sweden and Yuguoslavia are involved in the preparatory committee for this jubilee.

"During the present CSCE process the neutral and nonaligned countries played a significant and positive role by giving joint objectives and interests of Europe paramount importance, and by acting jointly. While each country preserved its full individuality, the neutral and nonaligned countries at the same time shied away from those individual actions that could harm and diminish the possibility of their joint activity and positive influence and contribution.

"On the whole we can be satisfied with our contribution to the development of European cooperation. This is expected of us now and in the future. Our meeting, such as this one, will have a role to play in this respect, whenever the need arises. It seems to me that events will not prove me wrong if I say that such a need will arise before the Vienna meeting of the CSCE community. If this proves to be correct, I would like to state that Yugoslavia would be honored to play host to this meeting."

ZHIVKOV RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU291126 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, returned from the PPR yesterday. The delegation participated in the meeting of high-ranking party and state leaders from the Warsaw Pact member-countries. The delegation included the following officials: Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; and Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

The delegation was welcomed by the following comrades at Sofia Airport: Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov, as well as by deputy chairmen of the State Council, and by generals from the Bulgarian People's Army.

The ambassadors of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and leaders of diplomatic missions from those countries were also among those present.

Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army was also present at the airport.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION MEET WITH SYRIAN OFFICIALS

AU291014 Sofia BTA in English 0821 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, April 29 (BTA spec. corr) -- The official talks between Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr. Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Baath Arab Socialist Party and president of Syria started last night.

The Bulgarian party to the talks is repersented by Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Khristo Khristov member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign trade, Mr. Aleksandur Petkov, candidate member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Agro-industrial Union and Mr. Georgi Pavlov, member of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the Environment Conservation Committee with the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Syrian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The Syrian party to the talks is represented by the vice-president Mr. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Dr. Rif'at al-Asad and Mr. Zuhayr Mashariqa, Prime Minister Dr.'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Mr. Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs, Foreign Minister Faruq Shar', Mr. Mahmud al-Kurdi, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform and Mr 'Abd al-Hamid al-Munajjid, minister of state for environment preservation.

The talks made a detailed review of the development of Bulgaro-Syrian relations. The two leaders gave a high assessment to the bilateral cooperation and expressed the wish of the two countries to continue to promote the mutually advantageous relations in all spheres. The talks discussed the new plans, initiatives and ideas for broadening and deepening economic cooperation.

The two parties to the talks exchanged opinions on the current international situation and expressed concern over the policy of confrontation and super armament of the imperialist forces which drives mankind to nuclear annihilation. They stressed the necessity of the unity of action of all peaceful forces of showing resolute resistence to the activities of imperialism, for promoting the East-West dialogue and for curbing the arms race on earth and its averting in space.

At the talks the two leaders paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East complicated by the activities of the imperialist forces and of the most reactionary circles in Israel which try to widen their military presence. The attempt to broaden and activate the Camp David process and the striving to impose a peace of annexation, dictate an submission were condemned.

The talks continue today.

TURKS' EXTERMINATION OF ARMENIANS NOTED

AU241832 Sofia BTA in English 1802 GMT 24 Apr 85

["A Crime of Nationalism and Chauvinism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA) -- Seven decades have passed since the monstrous extermination of more than a million and a half Armenians. On April 24 homage is rendered to the innocent victims of the nationalism and chauvinism of the Ottoman Empire in all parts of the world. This tragic day has also been marked for years in Bulgaria -- the country in which thousands of banished Armenians found refuge and hope in those hard times for their people.

Representatives of the Armenian community gathered in the towns of Plovdiv, Khaskovo, Sliven, Yambol, Tolbukhin, Varna, Ruse, Shumen and other towns before the monuments raised in connection with the genocide.

Deputy to the National Assembly Mr. Diran Parikyan, chairman of the central leadership of the "Evevan" cultural and educational organisation of the Armenians in Bulgaria spoke at the rally at the Armenian Cemetery in Sofia paying homage to the perished. He recalled the historic truth of the genocide carried out at the order of the Ottoman government. On April 15, 1915 a secret ordinance of the minister of internal affairs ordered the mass annihilation of the Armenians.

The speaker pointed out that in new Bulgaria the Armenians as citizens enjoying equal rights who have won public recognition are active and conscientious workers of socialism.

The monument of the perished was covered with flowers and the famous poem "Armenians" by the Bulgarian poet Peyo Yavorkov was read. This poem voices the feelings of the Bulgarians for the persecuted Armenian People. The participants in the rally laid wreaths at the monument of the great Bulgarian poet.

LEADERS ATTEND 30 APRIL STATE AWARDS CEREMONY

LD301044 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 0755 GMT on 30 April begins a live relay from Prague Castle on the presentation of state awards to the best workers in production, the sciences, and culture.

The relay begins with reporters setting the scene and giving profiles of some of the award recipients. At 0800 GMT a reporter notes that entering the hall are Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffman, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Miloslav Hrusokovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members and candidate members; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat secretaries; Marie Kabhrelova, Zdenek Horeni, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat members; federal vice premiers; and other officials.

The national anthem is then played and at 0803 GMT Karel Hoffmann opens the meeting and welcomes all those present.

At 0806 GMT Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal makes an introductory speech and concludes by asking Husak and Strougal to present the awards. The list of 260 individual and collective recipients is read by Miloslav Stancel, Central Trade Union Council secretary, among whom are Marie Kabrhelova, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and Czechoslovak Women's Committee chairman; Dr Jozef Feranec, Roman Catholic bishop of Banska Bystrica; Dr Jan Michalko, general bishop of the Slovak Adventist Evengelical Church; Dr. Miroslav Novak, patriarch of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church, and Dr Josef Vrana, Bishop and apostolic administrator of the Olomouc Archdiocese.

RELIGIOUS FIGURES ATTEND BRNO ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU261638 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 April carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,000-word CTK report entitled "The Assembling of Delegations of Churches and Religious Societies." The report, datelined Brno, deals with the "assembling of delegates and top representatives of all churches and religious societies in the CSSR on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and the liberation of the Czechoslovak fatherland by the Soviet Army," which took place on 24 April in Brno, Moravia.

Greetings from President Husak and Federal Assembly Chairman Indra were conveyed to the more than 300 assembled representatives of 18 churches and societies by Vaclav David, CSSR's Federal Assembly deputy chairman, who, the report states "recalled that the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army ensured for the first time in our country's history, reliably and definitely, the country's independence and the assumption of power by the working people. In speaking of the believers' share in the 40-year development of the country, he appraised the share of the churches and their believers in building the socialist society."

After noting that, V. David listed the state's expenditures for the comprehensive ensurance of the believers' religious needs and of the clergy's incomes; the report goes on to say: "At the same time he appraised the significant share of the churches and believers in peace activity and stressed that, in the CSSR, their participation in the peace struggle has an ancient and firm tradition.

This tradition is alive among the Catholic clergy in the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic clergy, and in the other churches it is alive in their peace activity and their membership in one of the oldest, and today most significant, church organizations in the world -- the Christian Peace Conference. Its supreme body, the all-Christian Peace Assembly -- will meet in a few months in Prague in order to provide new stimuli and aims for the peace work of Christians in more than 80 countries of the world."

The main report, according to CTK, was submitted by Professor Amedeo Molnar, doctor of theology and dean of the Komenius Evangelical School of Divinity in Prague, who is said to have stated that the culimination of the Slovak and Czech fights for freedom and the final victory of the Red Army saved the country 's peoples from the annihilation that threatened them. "He also appraised the possibility which members of churches and religious societies have of participating in jointly creating socialist social relations." The report continues: "At the same time he expressed gratitude for the care devoted by the state to ensuring the needs of a free religious life."

The report then lists other speakers at the session: Ludvik Horky, Brno chapter vicar; Milan Salajka, dean of the Hus Czechoslovak School of Divinity in Prague; Karol Nandrasky, dean of the Slovak Evangelical School of Divinity in Bratislava; Ladislav Ostrak, secretary of the Roman Catholic Cyril and Methodius School of Divinity in Bratislava; and Eva Suvarska from the ecumenical association of CSSR women for the Orthodox Church.

The report then quotes from the declaration adopted by the session which expresses awareness that victory in World War II was achieved thanks to the united resistance of all people's strata and to the cooperation of countries in the anti-Hitlerite coalition; pays respectful tribute to the USSR people, who bore the heaviest war burden and who contributed decisively to victory and to the CSSR's liberation; rejects all space militarization plans and treacherous attempts to justify them by speaking of efforts to defend Christianity and religious faith; protests against plans to destroy life and the world; and declares consistent and purposeful support for everything that aids the preservation of peace. The declaration is further quoted on the basic transformation of the country's society in the direction of socialism as the only possible path; on the national traditions of promoting humane and peaceful relations, in the spirit of which those assembled will continue to work in the socialist fatherland; and on the successful ensuring of man's basic rights (social security, medical care, cultural life, and so forth) in the CSSR.

The report concludes by citing from the text of a letter to President Husak adopted by the delegates, in which they assure him, inter alia, that "They will share in establishing the conditions for happy and peaceful life under domestic and international conditions, which for believers means active participation in the life in our socialist society."

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR COOPERATION SYMPOSIUM -- A symposium on the results of the Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy was held in Bratislava today. It was held within the events connected with the exhibition "Atom for Peace," devoted to Czechoslovakia's 30 years of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The symposium's aim was to brief our power workers and other specialists on the results and prospects of nuclear power generation in Czechoslovakia and other CEMA states. Participants in the event appreciated the importance of the Soviet Union's help which was the first to put a nuclear power station into operation. Thanks to the cooperation, the capacity of Czechoslovak nuclear power stations will reach 2,200 MW this year. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Apr 85 LD]

HONECKER MAY VISIT MOSCOW BEGINNING 3 MAY

LD300903 Hamburg DPA in German 0828 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr (DPA) -- GDR head of state and party Erich Honecker and DKP Chairman Herbert Mies will, according to information from usually well-informed circles, open a museum for German antifascists in Krasnogorsk near Moscow on 5 May. On the same day, the two also intend to dedicate an Ernst Thaelmann Square. Thaelmann, the German communist leader, was murdered in the former Buchenwald concentration camp in August 1944.

As was discovered, Mies is expected in Moscow on 3 May. The precise time of Honecker's arrival has so far not been made known. Mies intends to return to Duesseldorf before the Soviet celebrations of the 40th anniversary to mark the end of the war. The DKP will be represented by another delegation at these events, the climax of which is to be a military parade in Red Square on 9 May. It was still unclear on 30 April how long Honecker will be staying in Moscow.

HOFFMAN ARTICLE ON NECESSITY OF WARSAW PACT

AU251757 East Berlin EINHEIT in German No 4-5/1985 pp 333-340

[Article by SED Politburo member General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, on the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, headlined "Comradeship-in-Arms for the Protection of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] On 15 May 1955, one day after the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact, GDR President Comrade Wilhelm Pieck stated before our government delegation that had returned from Warsaw: "The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw will duly sober the noisy politicians of alleged strength. There will no longer be any unpunished attacks such as Hitler's generals at one time were able to make on Austria, Czechoslovakia, or Poland. Every attacked country is certain of the immediate and effective support of all countries participating in the Warsaw Pact. Moreover, the Supreme Command of the Joint Armed Forces is in the experienced hands of the victors over fascist German militarism. The certainty that any attacker will be up against a crushing defeat will undoubtedly contribute to safeguarding peace in Europe." (Footnote 1) (The National People's Army in the Socialist Defense Coalition, Militaerverlag der DDR, Berlin 1959)

These assessments of our party leadership have turned out to be correct, indeed, even to be a scientific prognosis. This has become completely clear 30 years later.

In what political and military situation was the Warsaw Pact concluded at that time?

The policy of "rollback" [preceding word in English] and of a Cold War against the Soviet Union and the young people's democracies of Eastern Europe, which was massively started in 1946-47, particularly by the United States and Great Britain, reached a new, highly dangerous level of escalation with the incorporation of the FRG into the imperialist system of military blocs.

At the end of February 1955, the FRG Bundestag ratified the Paris treaties; early in May all ratification instruments were deposited; the FRG had thus become a NATO country despite all serious warnings from the democratic and peace-loving forces of our people and of Europe.

NATO was established as early as 1949 with the aim of stopping the strong influence of the democratic forces in Western and Southern Europe.

It was also established to bring the states of central and Eastern Europe under imperialist control again. As early as March 1950, Churchill demanded that the newly established FRG should make a military contribution within the so-called "European defense." In May 1950, with establishment of the agency of retired General Graf von Schwerin, specific planning began on how the FRG's potential was to be incorporated into this anti-Soviet bloc and on how to organize the FRG Armed Forces.

The rearmament of German imperialism and the creation, with the aid of its Armed Forces, which were to be newly established, of a strong spearhead for expansion to the east, had become one of the most important aims of the United States' military policy in Europe. This meant open violation of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements among the victorious powers of World War II. The Potsdam Agreement called for the disbandment of the Wehrmacht and of all military organizations, and in compliance with the peoples' wishes it demanded that every effort be made to ensure "that Germany can never again threaten its neighbors or the preservation of peace in the whole world." (Footnote 2) (Documents and Materials on the History of the German Workers Movement, Volume III, Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1959)

These stipulations were originally to be dodged by the project of a "European defense community" through which the United States intended to incorporate FRG units into larger allied groups of units. Since this project failed, owing among other things to resistance on the part of the French National Assembly, tactics were suddenly changed and open rearmament of the FRG was now achieved through its incorporation into NATO. The Bundeswehr was conceived as the hard core of the NATO offensive grouping in Europe and, as all the world knows, it has actually become that.

West German big capital and the defeated Hitlerite generals looked upon this concept as the way to assert anew their own expansive interests -- this time in league with the Western allies, within the framework of the U.S. program for winning world surpemacy and the "crusade" against communism.

The military pact with the United States and the other capitalist states of Western Europe opened up for monopoly capital, the government, and the leading military of the FRG the prospect of ensuring increasing influence over the strategic planning of NATO and its military realization. In the fall of 1954, Konrad Adenauer already clearly conceived major opportunities for "our now being able to lodge foreign political wishes and demands with far greater emphasis than would have been possible, say, in 1950." (Footnote 3) (Bulletin des Presse und Informationsamtes der Bundesregierung, Bonn, No 167, 1954) And at that time, he openly declared: "We are on our way to getting back [zurueckzuholen] the Soviet Zone, once the Western world has gained appropriate strength." (Footnote 4) (DPA, Bonn, 16 November 1954)

The cold war, fanned by the United States and the anticommunist "rollback" policy led, 10 years after the crushing of the fascist Wehrmacht and Hitler's Reich, to the re-establishment of the imperialist German Armed Forces and their toleration by the capitalist governments of Western Europe. Although from the very beginning NATO played the main part in the global-strategic plans of the United States, with the incorporation of the FRG this pact became a strong aggressive force directly threatening the socialist states of Europe and peace.

Throughout the postwar years, the USSR has repeatedly tried to prevent the "division of Europe," which is so demagogically being deplored in the West today, and the formation of military blocs, and has tried to create instead a system of collective security of all European states. As early as October 1954, that is before the signing of the Paris agreements, the USSR proposed to the Western powers a meeting at short notice to discuss the democratic development in Germany in keeping with the Potsdam Agreement.

After the signing of the Paris agreements in October 1954, the Soviet Government appealed to all European countries to immediately hold an all-European conference in Moscow or Paris on collective security. These and many other far-reaching proposals of the USSR on security in Europe and in the world and on disarmament and detente were brusquely rejected or even ignored by the North American and Western European governments.

The United States and its major pact partners aimed at the industrial, scientific-technological, and military superiority of the West and through a forced arms race wanted to weaken the USSR and the states in Europe that have embarked on the path of socialism, and to possibly deplete and liquidate them merely through the effects of psychological war, economic strangulation, and military confrontation. The planned surprise nuclear assault, which was then termed "massive retaliation," was the big stick and the ultimate drastic remedy of this policy.

A Firm Part of the Peace Strategy of Socialism

This tremendously intensified military threat to the peaceful construction in the USSR and the other socialist countries in Europe was the direct reason for the socialist countries to unite their political and military efforts to ensure peace and defend their achievements. The establishment of the Warsaw Pact defense organization became a vital step in the struggle waged by our parties and states to ensure security in Europe.

Referring to this time in his autobiography, Comrade Erich Honecker writes: "The conclusion of the Warsaw Pact on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance in May 1955 was an important act from a historic viewpoint. It was a very clear response to plans aimed at revising the results of World War II and at 'eradicating' socialism from the earth. Greater security was thus also gained by the GDR, one of the founders of this defense pact. The conditions of its international activity improved considerably. At the same time, the obligation arose for it to make a greater contribution of its own -- side by side with the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-countries -- to the military defense of socialism." (Footnote 5) (Erich Honecker, "From My Life," Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1980, p 192)

Thus, the creation of the Warsaw defense alliance 30 years ago was an action aimed at collective self-defense and was part and parcel of the peace strategy of the socialist countries rallying around the USSR. The accordance of the interests of the workers class and of its socialist state with the peoples' vital interests in peace and good-neighborliness, which was already theoretically proved by Marx and Engels, comprehensively confirmed by Lenin, and practiced by the USSR, is directly opposed to the drive for expansion and the aggressive policy characteristic of capitalism, especially in its imperialist stage.

The Warsaw defense alliance has no political and military strategies for conquering foreign territories and does not promote the "export" of its social and political system as does NATO. According to its foundation provisions, this alliance has been and continues to be open to all states, irrespective of their social system, that are interested in peace and international cooperation, as opposed to NATO which was founded and organized as an anticommunist bloc. This opposing stance on peoples' vital interests and on peace arises from the nature of the social forces, states, and armies that determine the characteristics of the military coalition at a given time. Thus, the Warsaw Pact is an alliance of voluntary and comradely cooperation of peoples--free from exploitation and oppression -- and of their states and armies in which cooperation is characterized not by the "right of the stronger," but by agreement on basic political and military interests.

With the Warsaw defense alliance, an alliance against war was also created, an alliance such as that about which Karl Marx wrote in the summer of 1870 in the address to the general council of the First International on the German-French war that: Once it had united the workers in all countries, it would "finally eradicate war." (Footnote 6) (Karl Marx, "First Address to the General Council on the German-French War," Works, Volume 17, Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1983, p 7)

This deeply humanistic concept of the historic mission of the workers class was and still is the main principle in the alliance of the states and armies of the fraternal socialist countries. This alliance took shape in order to more effecitvely wage the struggle for peace as a struggle against the imperialist launchers of a world war and in order to be able to paralyze the instruments of imperialism's aggression. In this connection, of great importance was the requirement to guarantee a strategic balance in Europe through joint efforts.

The past 30 years have demonstrated that the USSR and all states of our community have proven themselves to be firm and consistent advocates of the policy of peaceful coexistence and vigilant defenders of the socialist achievements and of our peoples' security. The community has withstood all tests, even under complicated international circumstances and in crisis situations conjured up by imperialism, and has always been up to the mark in fulfilling its duties, not least thanks to the collectively orchestrated military policy and military defense measures. The past 30 years have clearly demonstrated that the Warsaw Pact is contributing to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, that it intensifies its positive influence on international politics, and that it is indispensable in counteracting the aggressive policy pursued by the United States and its NATO allies' war preparations, as well as in ensuring peace in Europe and throughout the world!

Today it is obvious -- even for the most stubborn NATO politicians and strategists -- that any attempt at direct military aggression against the Warsaw Pact member-countries will end with the inevitable failure of the aggressor. It is mainly to the credit of the Warsaw defense alliance, and especially to the credit of the role played by the powerful USSR in the community, that the imperialists could be prevented from using war as a means of their policy in Europe as well. No one should believe that there have been no such plans and intentions in this respect! Not only in the fifties and sixties, but even in the eighties there were official speculations and there was "toying with the idea" of possible ways of integrating Eastern Europe into the imperialist sphere of influence and of the "advance of the Bundeswehr to the 1937 borders and beyond." What NATO so modestly defines as "forward defense" has always had more to do with "in-depth strikes" against the hinterland of the Warsaw Pact member-countries than with "the rigid maintenance" of a defense position close to the border of NATO territory.

Today the same aggressive forces of U.S. monopoly capital and of its main allies in West Europe as 30 years ago are turning the spiral of the arms race and are steering the course of confrontation -- only with greater numbers of, and more effective, mass destruction weapons than at that time.

Today it is also the same forces that decisively ensure that the trend of aggressive circles in the United States and NATO aimed at military superiority and at overthrowing the socialist state and social system in our countries will have no chance of success in the future either. These forces, too, are incomparably stronger than 30 years ago. The socialist defense community, as well as the other forces of peace -- the communist and workers parties, the national liberation movements, the newly established nation states, and, last but not least, the growing peace movement in the capitalist countries themselves--have gained in strength and influence over world developments.

A powerful material and intellectual potential is available to our community. A great deal depends on it because the strength and unity of the socialist community of states, as well as its capability to deny the military superiority of imperialism, are of decisive importance for curbing the agressive forces of imperialism and ensuring mankind's future!

This is also completely true in the case of the GDR as a participant in this coalition. Out of deep conviction and awareness of the great responsibility for preserving political stability and peaceful relations at the European demarcation line of the two world social systems and their main military groupings, the SED considers the solid and indestructible alliance with the fraternal countries, particularly with the USSR, to be interest and thus as the highest principle of our country's defense.

The Living Embodiment of Proletarian Internationalism

The working people and soldiers in the GDR know: As long as the socialist community is threatened by imperialist opponents such as the United States, the FRG, and other NATO-countries, and by their armies, the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the fraternal classes and brothers-in-arms will be the most important condition for the security of each socialist country. The closer the alliance and the higher the level of agreement with the USSR and among ourselves, the more secure the people's power, and the faster the economic and cultural upsurge in each of our countries.

The relations of the socialist comrades-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies are viewed by the members of our National People's Army [NVA] as the living embodiment of proletarian internationalism in the military area. They are a new type of realtions which took shape and developed as an expression of the new relationship between free and equal peoples and as an organic part of overall political, economic, and cultural cooperation among the socialist countries and their peoples.

They are based on such historically new common traits as:

-- the common basic political and moral principles bearing the imprint of Marxism-Leninism;

-- the leading role of the workers party, its strategy and tactics which are scientifically substantiated and uniform with respect to decisive problems;

-- uniform basic concepts with respect to theoretical and practical questions of modern military affairs, concepts which were worked out on the basis of historic materialism and the experience of the international class struggle.

-- uniform and scientifically substantiated principles of leading and training the armed forces, principles which are constantly put to the test in practice by the joint command, by the Ministry of Defense, the central educational establishments, and by the commands of the components of each country's forces.

These and other common traits naturally do not spontaneously act as sources of intensive international cooperation. That is why our party leadership, why the general secretary personally, why the minister of national defense and his deputies call for quite consciously and concretely fostering and deepening the comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, firmly establishing it in military everyday life and implementing it like a party assignment. Just as life in the NVA is multi-faceted, so too are the relations of friendship and comradeship-in-arms in the socialist community of arms.

The following main sectors have developed in the past few years and have become characteristic forms of cooperation in our joint armed forces.

1. Cooperation of the Leading Organs of the Armed Forces

The defense ministers, the chiefs of the general staffs, and other leading comrades of the fraternal armies periodically assess the necessary measures that result from the military-political situation and from the decisions of the Political Consultative Assembly. This is done at the regular meetings of the defense ministers committees, the Military Council, and the Technical Committee, but also during the mutual visits of military delegations, instructive presentations at international military-scientific conferences, and on many other occasions.

The party and state leadership attaches great importance to this exchange of opinions about current and forthcoming developments in NATO, about possibilities for still closer collaboration of the staffs and troops of the joint armed forces, about the standardization and long-term development prospects of technical combat equipment, and about improving political education and military training.

The inspection of staffs, troops, and naval units of the NVA by commissions of the Joint Command or by joint commissions have also become an important source of knowledge. They offer the opportunity to comprehensively assess the state of combat preparedness, the fulfillment of orders, directives, and plans; to become acquainted with the experiences of other armies; and to generally apply these experiences.

2. Joint Service for the Protection of Peace

For many NVA members and collectives comradeship-in-arms has already become a matter of daily duty. This is the case where:

-- combat service in the ready alert system of the Warsaw Pact's air defense is jointly planned and implemented;
-- the sea borders and the inshore waters are jointly secured by the allied socialist Baltic Sea fleets;
--training grounds, airports, and naval bases are utilized for joint training;
-- units, groups of units, or staffs in the course of troop exercises or combat service measures are transferred to bases or facilities of the fraternal armies.

3. The Training of Cadres

The greatest accomplishments for the fraternal armies have always been made by the USSR. To date, nearly 3,000 NVA officers have graduated from Soviet military academies, and so have 253 generals and officers from the General Staff Academy of the USSR Armed Forces. The scientific findings and practical experiences made available by the Soviet Army are extraordinarily useful for teaching and reasearch activity at our own military education institutions. On the other hand, over the years the NVA has also been able to make its own contribution to the alliance in this field: At the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden, for example, officers of the Polish Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the Soviet Army are studying.

4. Information Activity About the Fraternal States and Armies

Information about life in the fraternal armies, about the country and the people of the allied states is playing a constantly growing role in the NVA. Herein lies an important task of the weekly VOLKSARMEE and the periodical MILITAERWESEN of the Military Publishing House and the Army Film Studios. The number of books by Soviet authors and by writers from the other socialist countries that are borrowed annually from the NVA troop libraries is running into tens of thousands.

5. Cultural and Sports Relations

Sporting and cultural contacts between the fraternal armies are multifaceted. They include among others:

-- summer and winter Spartakiads of the friendly armies;

-- numerous appearances of the "Erich Weinert Ensemble" for all fraternal armies, as well as performances of our allies' music and dancing ensembles for NVA comrades;

-- joint art exhibitions, military song festivals, international cultural-political and sport-methodical [sportmethodisch] conferences of several coalition armies;

-- sports festivals of comradeship-in-arms, held every year during the Week of Comradeship-in-Arms between the Day of the Soviet Army, 23 February, and the Day of the NVAP, 1 March, together with the comrades of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

The high points of international military collaboration of the fraternal armies are naturally the joint troop exercises and maneuvers of several or all armies of the alliance. Here the staffs and troops of the various armies practice collaboration in combat action as well as joint operations of troops from different armies. Here the soldier experiences the impact of joint action for the common cause, here he overcomes difficulties at the side of reliable friends. In the joint exercises and maneuvers the NVA units and groups of units have been able to demonstrate in practice that they can act swiftly within the framework of the coalition and that they are also capable of fulfilling difficult tasks under adverse conditions. Especially regarding the Soviet Army, the NVA has gradually developed from an initial taker to a giver as well.

It lies in the nature of things: Cooperation with the Soviet Army and above all with the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, the "Regiment in Tandem", was, is, and will remain the main field in which our NVA members stand the test. Indeed all NVA groups of units have by now organized comradeship-in-arms relations with one or even several Soviet partner units.

A motorized infantry regiment of our land forces today carries out about 80 political and combat training measures jointly with the Soviet partner in the course of a training year. In addition, 20-25 joint sports and cultural events are organized. Such measures include regular methodical discussions of the company and battery commanders, the exchange of experience between commanders, political officers or chiefs of staffs of both regiments, performance comparisons on the training grounds, exchange of crews and operators' teams, employment of mixed crews and operators' teams, joint field camps, military and sports contests, exchange of lecturers in political indoctrination, and joint cultural experiences. During the Week of Comradeship-in-Arms such a regiment, moreover, receives several thousand members of the population as guests at events, or as visitors.

Above all, it is knowledge of the Soviet Army's role as the liberator in World War II, identical views on fundamental questions of the policy of our parties and states, the conviction to jointly defend the common cause, as well as numerous personal ties -- all this -- which deepens our sense of common responsibility, strengthens our mutual confidence. Be it supplying modern arms and equipment, conveying the latest experiences, or the training of leading cadres -- always and everywhere the NVA feels the helping hand and the friendly advice of the Soviet comrades.

The generals and officers, warrant officers, sergeants, and soldiers of the Soviet Army with whom we are cooperating today are honorably continuing the invaluable work of those who liberated our people, who alone guaranteed the armed protection of the German worker-peasant power in the first few years, and who stood at the side of our young commanders and political workers as advisers.

And if we older people remember the early years, then we do this full of gratitude, not only for the first weapons and equipment which we received from our friends, but also for the understanding and comradeship with which they instructed us.

The most valuable things we learned from them, it seems to me, include -- in addition to communist principledness, consistence, and firmness in training -- modesty, the spirit of comradeship and warmth in relations between army members, and respect for the history and achievements of the socialist brothers-in-class and arms, and of the friendly peoples.

This is an experience that not only I have gained in decades of cooperation with the commanders in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- from Marshals Konev and Chuikov up to Marshal Kulikov and Army General Zaitsev -- it is also the experience of countless NVA comrades. This experience has also exerted a strong influence on the internationalist education of our country's people. In the ideological work of the party, as well as in the defense education of young people, our party has attached great importance to creating a deep understanding of the historic role of the USSR and the community of socialist states, and it was able to substantiate this with the aid of hundreds of events, thousands of experiences of GDR citizens. To honorably fulfill the military class assignment at the side of the comrades-in-arms with high personal engagement, to give one's best for the protection of the joint socialist achievements as well as for one's own fatherland -- that is one of the fundamental convictions and stable motivations of our Army members.

This spirit of proletarian internationalism which is firmly anchored in our people and our Army, the spirit of German-Soviet friendship and comradeship-in-arms with the Warsaw Pact armies will also help us successfully resolve the tasks of the future. And -- as was stressed at the ninth session of the Central Committee and in the speech given by Comrade Erich Honecker to the kreis first secretaries -- in the future it will be even more important than in the past years to also tackle the tasks of national defense from the point of view of requirements of the entire defense coalition, and to fulfill them in closest collaboration with the USSR and the other allies. The GDR people and the NVA soldiers will make their contribution to this under the tested leadership of the SED.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH ROMANIANS

DW291157 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] A friendly talk was held today between Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Stefan Birlea, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee and candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee. Both men expressed appreciation for the successful development of comprehensive cooperation. In accordance with the agreement reached between Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu, the activities of the state and economic organs were aimed at bringing our mutually advantageous relations even closer together. At the same time, this contributes to further implementing the decisions made by the CEMA economic summit meeting.

Consultations on coordination of the national economic plans up to 1990 also began today between Stefan Birlea and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTED

LD291806 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] We begin our detailed domestic reports with an account of the communique on the MSZMP Central Committee session.

The MSZMP Central Committee, at today's session, adopted a report on the activities of the Hungarian party and government delegation which attended the Warsaw meeting, and stated that the preparations for election of National Assembly deputies and council members is proceeding in a good political atmosphere and in the midst of lively interest among society.

According to the communique, the meeting was attended by Central Committee members; the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee [CCC]; heads of departments of the Central Committee; first secretaries of county party committees and party committees of county status. The body paid homage to its recently deceased members, Dezsoe Nemes, Ferenc Revesz, and to Imre Takacs, Fejer County MSZMP Committee first secretary and CCC member.

The Central Committee heard and noted with approval the report by Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, on current political issues. The Central Committee, reviewing the international situation, approved the report dealing with the activities of the Hungarian party and government delegation at the Warsaw meeting of party and state delegations of Warsaw Pact member-states. It took note of the fact that Janos Kadar, party general secretary and head of the delegation, had signed the protocol authorizing the prolongation of the validity of the treaty on behalf of the Hungarian People's Republic and with the authorization of the National Assembly.

The Central Committee stated that the prolongation of the validity of the Warsaw Pact had been made necessary by developments in the international situation, by the activities and existence of NATO, and by the dangers threatening peace. The joint proposal of the Warsaw Pact member-states, calling for the simultaneous abolition of the two military alliance systems, is still valid. The Warsaw Pact reliably guarantees the security and independence of the member-states, serves the harmonization of their peace-loving foreign political activities, and helps safeguard peace in Europe and throughout the world. During its existence, spanning 3 decades, it took a determined stand, and will do so in the future, in the interest of averting the threat of a world war and maintaining military equilibrium at the lowest possible level of armaments.

The Warsaw Pact takes an active stand in the interest of peaceful coexistance of countries of differing social make-up and the expansion of their cooperation, negotiated settlement of disputed international issues, and the preservation of the achievements of detente.

The communique dealing with today's Central Committee session states that the Hungarian People's Republic fulfills its share of duties in the Warsaw Pact. It contributes to perfecting political and defense organization functions and to the development of its defense potential. Serving the common causes of the national interest of the Hungarian people and that of socialism, the Hungarian People's Republic fulfills its role in harmonizing the foreign policy activities of the member-states in the assertion of joint peace initiatives.

The Central Committee established that in the spirit of the standpoints of the 13th MSZMP Congress, and in the wake of the fitting celebration of the 40th anniversary of liberation, the preparations for the election of National Assembly deputies and council members set for 8 June is progressing in a good political atmosphere, amid lively social interest. In the congress and the liberation work competition, Hungarian workers are proving with deeds their commitment to the achievements of the past 4 decades, and to socialism.

In its election appeal, the PPF supports the country-building program adopted at the 13th MSZMP Congress, and this is the political basis of the elections. According to evidence of preparatory work thus far, the citizens evaluate the modernization of the election system, the introduction of the national election list, and the establishment of multiple candidacy in the individual constituencies, as an enriching of socialist democracy and the assertion of the policy of alliance.

The nomination meetings, election meetings, meetings of strata [retegtalalkozok], and other programs, provide an opportunity for a widespread dialogue with the population, making the national election program known, the discussion of local affairs and tasks, as well as for the election of nominees who are expected to represent most successfully the interests of the electors, who are able to do the most for the program in expressing national and local goals. The communique expresses the hope that the elections for National Assembly deputies and council members will further develop socialist national unity, contribute to the further development of our system's democracy with the creation of a National Assembly and council bodies satisfying their purpose, and strengthen the power of the working people.

The Central Committee considers it important that the social activity performed during the outstanding internal political events should help the successful fulfillment of this year's people's economic plan. The Central expresses its thanks to the workers for the steadfastness evidenced in overcoming the problems and difficulties which arose because of the severe weather. It calls on party organizations, social and state economic leaders, workplace collectives, and workers to do everything in their own sphere to offset the unfavorable economic effects of the unusually hard winter and to make up the production loss of the first quarter of the year. The conditions of the country's unbroken socioeconomic development must be created with wide-ranging social collaboration, disciplined work, good management, and the fulfillment of the year's people's economic plan, the communique issued on today's MSZMP Central Committee session states in conclusion.

CZINEGE ANNOUNCES INTERIOR MINISTRY CHANGES

LD292143 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] A new state secretary for the interior and new deputy ministers of the interior have been appointed. The Presidential Council has appointed Police Lieutenant General Jeno Foldesi state secretary for the interior, the Council of Ministers having previously relieved him of his post of deputy minister of the interior.

The Presidential Council has promoted Police Colonel Sandor Kiss to the rank of Police Major General and the government subsequently appointed him deputy minister of the interior. Police Major General Szilveszter Harangozo has also been appointed deputy minister of the interior.

The government had previously relieved of his post retiring Police Major General Antal Pal, who had been deputy interior minister. On this occasion the Presidential Council awarded him the Order of the Star Adorned with the Golden Wreath of the Hungarian People's Republic for his work spanning several decades in the Ministry of Interior.

The discharges and appointments were announced at the National Command conference of the Ministry of the Interior by Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege, who also gave a briefing on the tasks arising from the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

NATIONAL BANK TO ISSUE BONDS BEGINNING 6 MAY

LD291240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] The Hungarian National Bank is issuing bonds worth 300 million forints to be used for the development of agriculture and the food industry. This is the first time that the national bank has issued bonds in order to expand its own sources of credit. The bonds, which will be in 100,000, 500,000 and 1 million forint denominations, can be purchased by Hungarian economic organizations beginning on 6 May. the bonds will mature in 8 years, the rate of interest is 12 percent, and repayment will begin in 3-years.

Incidentally, the Hungarian National Bank plans to establish a market for bonds in order to popularize them.

BRIEFS

NEW USSR TECHNICAL CENTER -- Budapest, April 26 (MTI) -- The new technical centre in Budapest of the Soviet foreign trade associations Traktoroexport, Machineoexport and Energomachexport was formally opened in Budapest Friday. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai attended the ceremony. Viktor Ocheretin, commercial representative of the Soviet Union in Hungary, stated that Huntarian-Soviet trade is expanding by 7-8 per cent annually particularly in deliveries of engineering products. Soviet industry exports to Hungary vehicles, farm machines, machining and energetic equipment, con-construction industry equipment, computers, instruments and consumer durables. Technical centres in Hungary carry out the after-sale services beyond the guarantee period. The new 700 sq. metres building is also hold to training and extension courses. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 26 Apr 85 LD]

NEW SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE PRESIDENT — Budapest, Arpil 26 (MTI) -- Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the HSWP CC Foreign Affairs Department, briefed participants on the Hungarian Solidarity Committee session Friday in Budapest, on topical national and international aims. The merits of President Sandor Harmati were acknowledged on his retirement. Istvan Petrovszki, head of the CC Department of Party and Public Organizations, gave an appreciation of the president's service since 1969. Harmati is to continue as vice-president. The committee elected Sandor Jakab president. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 26 Apr 85 LD]

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO CALLS FOR MAY DAY PROTESTS

Walesa Told to 'Go Fishing'

AU291639 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 (AFP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU, the Polish Communist Party daily, today advised Lech Walesa, head of the banned Solidarity union, to "go fishing" on May Day rather than follow the directive of Solidarity's underground leadership and join in counter-demonstrations. The suggestion came in an article attacking Mr Walesa, described by TRYBUNA LUDU as among the "spokesmen of anti-communism who are trying by every means to profane the May First workers holiday." "Perhaps the fish," the newspaper said, "will swallow the hook of his low-grade phraseology and anti-socialist demagogy."

Mr Walesa has not so far announced whether he intends to demonstrate on May Day. Last year he and his comrades joined in the Gdansk May Day parade and made the V-for-victory sign as they passed the official viewing stand.

Western Media Criticized

LD291738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0534 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] The British Broadcasting Corporation in London,considered relatively unbiased, at 2130 on 10 April broadcast on its Polish-language program the following text, which I am quoting in full with no omissions: Leaders of underground Solidarity have called for mass demonstrations on 1 May, mostly in connection with demands for pay increases as compensation for the growing price hides and cost of living. The appeal of the Provisional National Commission [TKK] issued by Solidarity and dated 2 April calls for demonstrations against an extension of the normal 8-hour working day and for demonstrations demanding the release of the political prisoners. Demonstrations in May last year led to clashes with the militia in many Polish cities, including Warsaw and Gdansk. The TKK also states that if the authorities increase meat prices in July without any corresponding pay increases, then Solidarity may announce a national strike.

That's the end of the news transmitted in Polish by the BBC on 10 April. I have tried to read this text slowly and clearly so that you yourselves, ladies and gentlemen, can judge what kind of argument is used by the authors. They state that it is necessary to take part in counterdemonstrations because last year they led to clashes with the militia in many Polish cities. I don't think there is any need to recall what it was really like, but the argument itself is very striking and it unambiguously explains what the point is. Of course, the organizers, following the failed attempts to disrupt May Day in previous years, are aware that this time as well they might not be able to find enough followers; therefore they are playing it.

Here again, without omissions, is an excerpt of an evening report from 21 April, this time by Radio Free Europe: Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said today that he is hoping to lead an independent May Day parade in Gdansk along the same route as the official parade. Speaking to about 500 people in Gdansk, Walesa stated that the participants in the independent parade will demand compensation for recent price increases and will call for the freeing of all political prisoners. However, the Solidarity leader expressed doubts that the authorities would allow him to lead on independent May Day parade. End of quote.

There is, then, an element of playing safe as well, but there is a definite shortage of any programmatic proposals. It would be difficult to find one, unless one considers as a program the following announcement by TKK, which was also conveyed by RFE: The TKK has renewed its call to hold a general strike in July, when meat prices are to be increased, if the Government does not increase workers' wages by 1 May. End of quote.

Thus, we now have a program: strike, protest, and counterdemonstration, which will result in inflation, worsening market supplies, and the undermining of the independence and self-management of enterprises.

Perhaps, instead, one could consider what ought to be done to produce more meat, to use working time to the full, to increase the efficiency of the construction industry, to look after productivity, to build a nursery or a school on a development where there is an acute shortage of such facilities. But no, this is not for these people because the will to participate in such activities will be expressed by the participants in the so-called official parades, which no doubt will be even better attended than a year ago.

Appeals that attempt to discourage us from participating in the so-called official May Day celebrations, and at the same time to get involved in various counteractivities, have been directed at us for years. I have an impression that the authors of such appeals are irritated by the fact that this day, celebrated by Poles for the last 95 years, is at the same time the manifestation of workers' dignity and satisfaction with what has been achieved as well as a declaration for further united action. These authors are no doubt suffering because united participation in such displays is proof that a bond is felt with the working class all over the world, which on the very same day, on all continents, expresses its desire for progress, a peaceful life, and harmony.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Met by Olszowski

LD232138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, DPRK minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Poland for an offician visit. He was greeted at Warsaw Airport by Stefan Olszowski. It is anticipated that during the several days that he will be visiting our country he will hold talks with leading state representatives. The Korean guest will also travel to the Gdansk coast.

Awarded by Jablonski

LD242149 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 -- President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski today received visiting DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, on an official visit here, to discuss further bilateral cooperation in economy, science and culture in view of the current political developments in the world.

Kim Yong-nam, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea and DPRK deputy prime minister, was decorated by Jablonski with a top Polish state honour, Commander's Cross With a Star of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic, earlier conferred on him for personal contribution into the Polish-Korean friendship and cooperation.

Also today, Poland and the DPRK ended plenary talks chaired by the respective Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and Kim Yong-nam.

Maritime Issues Discussed

LD252234 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr (PAP) -- The party and state delegation of the DPRK which is visiting Poland and which includes Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-nam has begun a 3-day stay on the Gdansk coast. The members of the delegation began their visit to the tri-city with a tour of Gdansk's historic Old Town, followed by a meeting with representatives of the voivodship authorities.

Next they met with the leadership of the Gdansk Voivodship. The Polish side of the meeting was headed by Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship Committee of the PZPR. During a friendly conversation, much attention was allotted to Polish-Korean maritime cooperation, which has [words indistinct] a permanent navigable line has been established between the seaports of Poland the the DPRK and a Polish-Korean shipping company operates in Pyongyang.

To mark the visit to Gdansk, the head of the Korean delegation was presented with a commemorative medal "40 years since the liberation of Gdansk."

Ends Gdansk Visit

LD271926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, DPRK minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Poland, has ended a 3-day visit to the Gdansk coast. We visited the leading enterprises of the maritime economy as well as the tri-city and laid flowers at the monument to the defenders of the coast. The guest met with Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, with whom he discussed Polish-Korean cooperation in maritime affairs.

Received by Jaruzelski

LD281442 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 28: PUWP CC First Secretary, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea CC, Korean Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-nam, now on an official visit to this country. At the meeting present was member of PUWP CC Political Bureau, Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski.

Meets With Olszowski

LD292244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Kim Young-nam, minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, has ended his official visit of a few days to our country. The Korean guest held talks with Stefan Olszowski on the development of cooperation between the two countries and on current international issues. It was acknowledged with satisfaction that bilateral relations are developing positively in all areas.

Concern was also expressed with the persisting tension in international relations as the result of actions undertaken by imperialism, which is attempting to achieve superiority over socialism.

GOVERNMENT WORK IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1985 REPORTED

AU261355 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Apr pp 3, 5

[Report signed "KRK": "Government Work in the First Quarter of 1985"]

[Excerpts] It is now established practice for the government to publish its work programs and publicly account for their implementation in every quarter of the year. We now say that the government works with the curtain up.

The Government Presidium held 11 sessions and the Council of Ministers 3 sessions in the first quarter of 1985. The government continued its strategic and long-term activities dictated by the policy of strengthening the socialist state, strengthening its democratic structures, and developing the social base of government and by the need to increase effective performance of the state apparatus, to implement the adopted resolutions, to ensure the complete implementation of the annual central plan, to draw up alternatives to the 1986-90 socioeconononomic plan, and to map out a long-term plan up to 1990.

On 4 March the government Presidium adopted the "Program of the PPR's Foreign Policy in 1985" and 10 days later the minister of foreign affairs presented to the Sejm the government report on current issues of foreign policy and the international situation. In its resolution the Sejm stated that Polish foreign policy, the overriding goal of which is to strengthen the sovereign existence of the state and to ensure security and the best development conditions of the nation, continues to make an important contribution to peaceful international cooperation.

Last February the Council of Ministers evaluated the country's social situation and law and order. The evaluation showed that this situation has improved considerably, that the process of national accord is progressing, that cooperation among various groups of society is developing, that the government-society dialogue is consolidating, and that the influence of the domestic adversaries of socialism and of the hostile foreign centers is gradually decreasing. The appeals for unrest in connection with the Torun trial were not responded to.

As for the economy, the government confirmed that economic reform would continue and that the targets of the national plan would be fulfilled. The Council of Ministers obliged the central and local bodies of the state administration as well as the founding bodies of enterprises to increase efforts in order to improve economic management and productivity through eliminating waste, reducing the consumption of materials and energy, improving the quality and organization of production, and through other measures. The directives of the central annual plan must be fully observed and the plan must be implemented.

According to the government evaluation, the Polish economy made great efforts in 1984 in exports, the value of which increased as much as 9 percent. The positive balance of of payments vis-a-vis the capitalist countries amounted to about $1.5 billion, which was most welcome in connection with servicing our foreign debts. However, we fell short by some $300 million of the 1984 target of our exports to the capitalist countries. The very low fulfillment of the export plan for electro-engineering (72 percent) and shipyard products (60 percent) was a disturbing phenomenon. This year we may face great difficulties in foreign trade because of the bad weather in the first quarter of the year. This weather created many complications in production and transportation and produced large losses. Many measures were taken to maximally eliminate these losses and to improve trade with capitalist countries.

The government also tackled the issue of trade with CEMA countries. In 1985 the overall value of exports to and imports from CEMA will amount to about R18.5 billion. Our trade with the USSR will account for some 63 percent of this sum. The USSR is our largest export and import partner.

Our trade with Yugoslavia and the PRC will also increase. Our reorientation toward trade with the socialist countries helps to strengthen economic links with CEMA countries and to consistently improve the situation in Poland.

The government evaluation of the situation regarding the flow of goods and purchasing power noted a consistent increase in the population's cash incomes. In 1984 these incomes increased 19.6 percent, which was in excess of the plan. The flow of goods to the market place was not satisfactory because, although it increased, it did not meet demand. Despite increased imports, it was still difficult to buy many important household items such as washing machines, refrigerators, and television sets. Increases in the population's incomes must not outstrip increases in production because this may create serious difficulties and demolish anti-inflation plans.

The Government Committee for Trade Unions and the All-Poland Trade Union Congress held a session on 19 January to initiate close and important cooperation between the government and the largest organization of the working people. The distinctive features of this cooperation during the first quarter of the year included close cooperation on the difficult problem of price hikes, which all the same were necessary and which had been preceded by public discussions.

The first quarter initiated an event that is of extreme importance for the population's living standards: On the strength of a preceding review of needs and potentials the decision was taken to work out in the third quarter of the year a detailed analysis of the impact that price hikes have made on the higher costs of living.

The government's long-term work concerns the country's socioeconomic development for 1986-95. On 22 February the Council of Ministers examined, among other things, the main issues of Poland's social, economic, and territorial development in 1986-95 and the concepts of the national plan for 1986-90. Poland's conditions for development are and will be very complicated, and this is why it is necessary right away to solve many problems, remove difficulties, predict determining factors, and so on. That is why the government also examined Poland's demographic situation in 1985-2000, the use of working time, the issue of science and technological progress, protection of the natural environment, the health of the nation, public transportation, and many other problems closely connected with Poland's development.

The adoption of a definite strategy for the country's development, states the government report on government work in the first quarter, must serve the overriding goal of gradual improvements in living conditions.

Having discussed the preliminary documents connected with our socioeconomic development for 1986-95, the Council of Ministers decided that various observations and proposals should be taken into account and should be resubmitted to the government so that these documents can be subjected to public discussion. Creating the necessary initial base this year for implementation of future plans will be an important factor in this implementation. Because of the large costs and losses suffered by the economy because of the hard winter, the broad mobilization of workers is necessary to make good these losses. Since this year is the last year of an important period of lifting the country out of its crisis, and since 1985 will initiate the work on the program for Poland's future development, extreme efforts by our people are a must.

FOOD SUPPLIES IMPROVING, ALCOHOL USE DECLINING

LD291159 Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 28: Like in the previous year, foodstuffs supplies in Poland keep improving, bringing stability to the foodstuffs market. Already last year, the share of foodstuffs in the structure of market supplies reached 33 percent.

Positive phenomena embrace growing market supplies of basic foodstuffs, on the one side, and falling alcohol consumption, on the other. Last year, supplies of alcohol products dropped by 22 percent, which stands for 26-percent per capita drop.

Meat supplies are increasing slowly, yet gradually, partly owing to a growing poultry production which helps to expand unrationed market supplies. The share of pork in meat supplies is also growing: It went up from 30 percent in the first half of 1984 to 40 percent in the second half of that year.

Shortages of animal fats are made up with supplies of vegetable fats: edible oils and margarine.

After lifting rationing of grain products, not only are there no problems with supplying the market with flour and noodles, but the sales of these products even shrank in comparison with the period when they had been rationed.

Among foodstuffs the supplies of which fulfill the quantitive demand are mil, cheese, cream, eggs, some processed fruit and vegetables, domestic fruit and vegetables, fresh water fish, honey, some sorts of concentrated products, nutrients for children, as well as grain and flour products.

The latest fair sugar production record made possible a provisional increase in sugar rations and increased production of confectionery except for chocolate.

Foodstuffs supplies to the consumer market in this country ensure the caloric value of an average food ration and protein consumption which are generally in tune with U.N. specialized agency standards.

NUMBER OF LARGE PRIVATE FARMS INCREASING

AU291052 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Apr 85 p 3

[Report signed "(Jesz)": "The Structure of Farming"]

[Text] Between 1981 and 1984 the number of private farms in Poland decreased by 22,200 or by 0.8 percent and now amounts to 2,843,500. Within the same period the area of these farms increased by 361,500 hectares or 2.3 percent, and now amounts to 15,891,300 hectares.

The size of private farms continues to undergo changes. Although the area of the average private farm increases very slowly, changes in agrarian structure continue to take place in that the largest farms are steadily increasing at the cost of farms holding between 2 and 5 hectares and those holding between 5 and 7 hectares. The number of the smallest farms -- between 0.5 and 2 hectares -- remains at the same level.

The present sizes of private farms are as follows:

856,111 or 30.1 percent of farms hold 0.5 to 2 hectares; 804,900 or 28.3 percent of farms hold 2 to 5 hectares; 354,000 or 12.5 percent of farms hold 5 to 7 hectares; 365,200 or 12.8 percent of farms hold 7 to 10 hectares; 291,900 or 10.3 percent hold 10 to 15 hectares; and 171,500 or 6 percent of farms hold over 15 hectares.

Small farms, which are the most numerous, cover the smallest area of farmland. The farms between 0.5 and 2 hectares account for 6 percent of farmland; those between 2 and 5 hectares for 16.9 percent; those between 5 and 7 hectares for 13.2 percent; those between 7 and 10 hectares for 19.3 percent; those between 10 and 15 hectares for 22.2 percent; and those over 15 hectares account for 22.4 percent of farmland.

The situation is similar with regard to farm animals. Farms between 0.5 and 2 hectares account for 5 percent of all farm animals owned by private farms; those between 5 and 10 hectares for 34 percent; and those over 10 hectares for 43.4 percent.

The results of the agricultural census show that the progressive polarization between farms continues in that the largest farms keep on increasing, which is a favorable process from the economic and social viewpoint.

COMMENTARY VIEWS WARSAW PACT SUMMIT SIGNIFICANCE

AU290501 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1530 GMT 28 Apr 85

["In the Interest of Peace and Security in Europe and Throughout the World -- At the Conclusion of the Summit Meeting of Party and State Leaders of the Countries Participant in the Warsaw Treaty -- An Article by Dumitru Tinu, Released by SCINTEIA on April 28, 1985" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/4/1985 -- The public opinion in Romania learned with interest and expresses approval of the communique on the summit interview of the party and state leaders of the countries participant in the Warsaw Treaty, held in the capital of the Polish People's Republic on April 26.

As announced, the participants in the meeting examined the question of expanding the duration of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance concluded in Warsaw on May 14, 1955, signed a protocol to expand the duration of validity of the treaty and exchanged opinions on the current problems of the international life. On behalf of our country the protocol was signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, so empowered by the 13th congress of the party. No doubt, the decisions made by the meeting go down as an outstanding political event both as concerns the state members in the Warsaw Treaty and the plane of the international life, in keeping with the interests of the cause of peace, detente and collaboration.

The circumstances under which the Warsaw Treaty was signed three decades ago are known. Shortly after the great victory against fascism in World War II -- a victory that generated in all the peoples hopes for an epoch of peace and security -- the clouds of the 'cold war' covered the skies of Europe and of the whole world, the international relations witnessing a deep-going aggravation. In the context the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] was set up in 1949 and an intense arms race was triggered obviously aimed against the countries in Eastern Europe.

Under the circumstances and in retaliation, six years after the setting up of the NATO, the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance was signed, according to the setting up act its fundamental purpose being to grant immediate help 'in case of an armed attack in Europe by a state or a group of states against one or more states signatory to the treaty.'

The treaty, conceived as a freely-consented alliance, is based on principles meant to guide new-type relations between the socialist countries -- observance of the national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs, mutual advantage, comradely mutual help.

Both the circumstances in which it was set up and the stipulations in the document signed 30 years ago point clearly to the defensive nature of the Warsaw Treaty and to the fact that it was created as a consequence of the setting up of the NATO and that its mission is strictly limited to safeguarding the member states from a possible imperialist aggression.

This orientation is not accidental or circumstancial. The Warsaw Treaty member countries are known to carry out a vast work of peaceful construction, building the new, socialist and communist society and to be committed to the materialization of ample programmes of economic and social development. When considering the fundamental postulate that socialism and peace are inseparable, their preoccupation with providing for their people quiet and full security -- which are vitally needed for a successful passage to the path of congress and welfare -- has always been justified.

As pointed out in the communique of the meeting, over its 30 years and under the complex international circumstances that characterized this period the Warsaw Treaty has played an important part in strengthening the defensive capacity of the member countries and ensuring their sovereignty, security and inviolability of their borders, in preserving and consolidating peace in Europe and throughout the world. The declarations endorsed in years during the meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty in which Romania has taken an active part, have come up in this respect with a series of important proposals and constructive initiatives. Thus one must evoke as an event of deep-going influence in the international life the July 1966 Bucharest Declaration that proposed the organization of an all-European conference, an initiative that later was to materialize in the opening of the wide-embracing process of preparation and successful progress of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe -- Helsinki, 1975 -- that marked a very important moment for the assertion of detente and understanding in the European Continent and in the world.

As a country participating in the Warsaw Treaty Romania followed the principles and commitments taken under the treaty and developed its collaboration both in the political and military planes with the armed forces of the socialist states members in the organization. At the same time our country has been concerned over developing the collaboration of the Romanian Army with the armies of the other socialist countries, of certain developing countries and of other friendly countries, in keeping with the interests of the cause of independence and peace throughout the world.

During the meeting the participant states reasserted their resolve to develop a multilateral international collaboration on an equal footing, under mutually advantageous terms. No doubt this presupposes more and more sharply an overcoming of the division of Europe and of the world into opposing military blocs. Actually one should mention that as far as they are concerned, the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty pointed out from the very outset the historically temporary nature of the organization, showing that it would cease to be valid concomitantly with the dismantlement of the NATO. This stance has been constant in character: As stressed also in the communique of the meeting in the Polish capital city, the states member in the Warsaw Treaty speak up at present, too, for a simultaneous dismantlement of their alliance and of the North Atlantic bloc, and as a first step, of their military organizations.

Of course, as long as the NATO military bloc continues to exist and peace is threatened in Europe and throughout the world the socialist states members in the Warsaw Treaty, as written in the communique of the meeting, will strengthen their defensive alliance while intensifying the struggle for disarmament and peace.

Socialist Romania believes that enhancing efforts for detente, collaboration and disarmament is all the more necessary under the current international circumstances, when owing to the siting of the new intermediate-range missiles the arms race and the tension bring about very dangerous moments. An immediate-demand of greatest importance is, naturally, to strike an agreement under the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the nuclear and space arms. In this respect, as Comrade NicolaeCeausescu pointed out on many occasions, our country believes that the European states, first of all the states members in the two military blocs -- the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO -- need to manifest new initiatives and make an active contribution, in an adequate way to finding solutions for a successful progress of the negotiations and striking agreements conducive to halting the siting of missiles, to removing all the nuclear arms from the continent, to preventing and avoiding the militarization of the outer space, to prevent the grave dangers threatening mankind.

Socialist Romania's entire activity within the treaty is based on the fact that the essential problem of strengthening the force and defensive capability of the member states first of all relies on their economic and social development, on the consolidation of the new social system they are building, of the material base of socialism, on the rise in their peoples' living standard.

This requires that economic cooperation and a joint settlement of the problems related to the faster development of the socialist and communist construction should come first. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed not so long ago: "While concentrating on the implementation of its programmes of socialist construction, Romania also pays particular attention to the strengthening of the cooperation and friendship with all socialist countries, with the neighbour socialist countries first and foremost, actively participates in and makes a direct contribution to the improvement of cooperation and specialization within the CMEA and the Warsaw Treaty. We believe most firmly that the consolidation of the socialist countries' collaboration and unity is a factor of utmost importance for the successful construction of the new social system in our countries, for the peace and cooperation policy among all the nations of the world."

The Romanian people think that the elimination of the nuclear peril, the achievement of disarmament and the defence of peace are the paramount issues of the contemporary epoch -- and all the states and peoples should rally their efforts for the triumph of these targets. The forthcoming 40th anniversary of the day of victory over fascism, a victory that cost peoples so much, is an occasion to evoke the fundamental lesson of the Second World War -- the fact that peoples and countries with different social systems can successfully cooperate when common fundamental interests, the supreme cause of peace, first and foremost, are placed above any differences. In their overwhelming majority, the states in the membership of the two military blocs were in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, fought together and won together. In the name of the sacrifices made by the peoples of the world that united in fight and won the common victory, no effort should be spared to defend peace.

In the current international situation, all states, the states in the membership of politico-military alliances, the non-aligned states, all the countries of the world, irrespective of social system, size or geographical location, all the peace-loving peoples and forces should step up their efforts more than ever before to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to resume the detente and collaboration process.

Socialist Romania's entire policy is an expression of its resolve to work unswervingly for the development of collaboration within the Warsaw Treaty, in general for the strengthening of the socialist countries' friendship, collaboration and solidarity, for the rallying of the efforts of all the peoples in the continent and throughout the world in the struggle for disarmament and peace, for saving the human civilization from the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, in defence of the supreme right of nations and people to peace, life and a free and dignified existence.

ANDREI MEETS U.S. ASSISTANT STATE SECRETARY

AU271910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1721 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/4/1985 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Gregory Y. Newell, U.S. assistant secretary of state now visiting Romania.

The sides exchanged opinions on certain international questions and on the need to enhance the role and efficiency of the UN and other international organizations in solving the problems confronting mankind.

Romanian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Traian Pop participated. Francis B. Corry, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in Bucharest, was present.

NETHERLANDS MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU261848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1985 -- A delegation headed by General G.L.J. Huyser, chief of General Staff of the Dutch Army, paid a visit to Romania over April 21-26, 1985. The Dutch delegation conducted talks at the Ministry of National Defense, saw round military units and learning institutes, historic and cultural establishments and tourist sites.

NICU CEAUSESCU, GIOSAN MEET MEXICAN DELEGATION

AU271858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/4/1985 -- On April 27 Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister of youth affairs, met a delegation of young Mexican parliamentarians headed by Hugo Diaz Thoma Lopez, deputy to the National Congress, that visited Romania.

On the occasion the sides exchanged opinions and information on the current and future preoccupations of the young generation in the two countries in the context of marking the International Youth Year, and stress was laid on the need for efforts to continue at all levels -- local, national, regional and international -- in view of an active promotion of long-term programmes and policies regarding the youth.

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The same day the Mexican delegation met Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, exchanging opinions on the contributions parliaments make to the understanding and rapprochement between peoples, and to building a world of peace, security and collaboration between nations.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEBATES ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

LD271627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today chaired by Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidium, the LCY Central Committee discussed the ideopolitical issues of implementing the anti-inflation program and strategic directions of the immediate action to reduce inflation. Members of the LCY Central Committee had been submitted material in which these problems are elaborated, including the basic indicators of the country's socioeconomic development between 1979 until the end of last year. A working group was also elected that will supplement the material on the basis of today's discussion and the introductory report submitted by Nikola Stojanovic.

At the beginning of today's session, the election of Lazar Djodjic as member of the LCY Central Committee was verified. He was elected to this function at the Montenegro LC Central Committee session in place of the deceased Nikola Raznatovic.

Azem Vlasi, the first speaker in the debate, stressed that spiralling inflation is reflecting drastically on the entire economic trends, and that it is seriously jeopardizing not only the strategic goals laid down in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program but is also threatening the very foundations of socialist self-managing production relations. He added that it is high time to make a decisive about-face at least in those basic directions that will halt the further increase in inflation and gradually turn the trend toward its reduction, regardless of the consequences, including upheavals on the front of those forces that bear the main responsibility for economic trends in the country.

Stressing that the task of the LC, of the trade unions, of young people and of other subjects is the struggle to reduce the costs of production, increase productivity and achieve a higher level of utilization of capacities, Vlasi said that to reduce costs of production and increase productivity, at least by a few percentage points in relation to the present situation, must be the aim from which there can be no deviations. It is on this issue that we could then carry out specific differentiation and responsibility in the LC and further afield, Vlasi stressed.

He said that the measures of the tax policy are a product of grave deformations, the most drastic expression of which is sudden social stratification and enrichment without work.

The theme of today's debate confirms most eloquently how inconsistent we have been in our earlier adopted attitudes about comprehensive changes have to be implemented in the economic system if we want the existing situation to be changed, Milan Dzajkovski said. Nearly 3 years have passed since the 12th congress, which adopted the points of departure of the long-term program, and nearly as many years since the adoption of the anti-inflation program. The material prepared for today's session does not essentially differ from the earlier adopted anti-inflation program. The only difference is that we are setting ourselves the same or similar tasks, but in more difficult conditions. I do not know, Dzejkovski stressed, how we shall justify the time we have missed and where we shall look for the culprit if not among ourselves. In a situation in which the 13th LCY Congress is drawing closer, and at which we should give an assessment about our work and about implementation of the tasks set at the previous congress, it will be very difficult to explain why we have allowed the policy, which we decided should be implemented, not to be implemented.

It is perfectly clear, Dzajkovski added, that today it is far more difficult to implement the anti-inflation program than it was 3 years ago. However, despite all the difficulties, associated labor has displayed in the past period great toughness, maintaining production even in modest dimensions. One could say that small signs of a

revival are also felt. The recent public debate in connection with the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee has been used to fully mobilize workers and to reexamine critically one's own positions and weaknesses.

By proceeding from the knowledge that the present economic situation demands that all subjects of society determine their share of the obligations and responsibilities in implementing the entire Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia Council has on several occasions held debates and established its own immediate tasks in mobilizing workers to create economic and other conditions to curb inflation, high price increases and the cost of living, Stojan Stojcevski said.

The fact is, however, that the activity to date to curb inflation has not yielded the desired results and that instead of being severely curbed, it has actually spiraled more and more. Therefore, Stojcevski stressed, at the present time, high prices and increased living costs not only constitute a threat to the material and social security of workers and their families, but also represent a profound working class political issue, they also threaten to devalue that which the workers have achieved to date with their dedication and with considerable sacrifices in the realization of the economic stabilization program.

In presenting the thesis to the effect that inflation affects mainly the working class, because it makes the living standard of most of the working class increasingly difficult to maintain, Stojcevski said that a considerable section of the working class is on the borderline of the existential minimum, while, on the other hand, social differences together with enrichment of a section of the population not on the basis of work but on the basis of interests, rents and other privileges, are increasing.

In assessing how far we have come in implementing the anti-inflation program, we must above all look at ourselves, Sergej Kraigher said. He noted that the material offered mentioned some hitherto not identified antiself-managing, statist, antisocialist and bureaucratic forces, while reducing the role of the LC, together with other subjective forces, to insufficient organization.

The anti-inflation program has, for instance, set a clear attitude toward organizations operating at a loss. However, measures are still being taken in various ways in order to rescue such organizations at the expense of those who operate well, without exponents of such operations having to bear any consequences whatsoever. In the same vein, the application of the law on joint reserves of municipalities and republics, that, according to the anti-inflation program, should first and foremost ensure the personal incomes of workers in those basic organizations of associated labor that find themselves in a difficult situation and not to extend the life of organizations of associated labor which have been earmarked for rehabilitation, is also delayed.

Jakov Sirotkovic recalled that we adopted the conclusions on the LC's tasks in the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program as early as mid-1983, but that contrary to the conclusions, there has been further exacerbation of the position of associated labor in all aspects in the movement of gross income, net income, accumulation and consumption at a disadvantage to personal income. In his opinion, such a situation is a reflection of the situation in production relations and opposing tendencies in society, and also shows that everything that has been happening on a theoretical plan largely amounts to the powerful dissemination of theoretical views expressed in the initial phase of self-management.

The external factor is neglected in our economic policy, Sirotkovic added, as to the effect of the international factors of world economic trends on our internal movements and our international policy, primarily economic. The influence exerted by internal

objective and subjective factors is described in the analyses as almost absolute, while external factors mainly amount to some sectors, such as export-import relations, the balance of payments, the foreign exchange rate, debts and external liquidity. What is missing is a complex, continuous and up-to-date analysis of the future of the international trends of goods and capital, and a change in the conduct of international financial organizations and the superpowers in the world market.

Dusan Alimpic stressed that in the economic system and economic policy, the changes directed toward the curbing of inflation should be carried out more rapidly, adding that the most important thing is to ensure an increase in social production and exports. In connection with exports, he pointed out the need to work persistently to secure a joint export policy.

Talking about the anti-inflation program and actions for reducing inflation, Alimpic pointed out the need to secure a close link between production, exports and imports. If one neglects to plan the growth of any of the elements of the above-mentioned fateful triangle of Yugoslav economy, the entire concept of stabilization will be in doubt, Alimpic stressed.

Necessary changes in our economy have to be made on the basis of a correct ideopolitical approach, Ivan Stambolic said. But the approach alone is not sufficient to make these changes really happen. We have already convinced ourselves of that. It seems that inflation itself "benefits" most from our existing struggle against inflation, because inflation is constantly growing. The causes of inflation remain unchanged; only the consequences are different; they are increasingly serious. It is most difficult for the workers engaged in material production, who have the lowest income, and for the unemployed, mostly young people and pensioners.

In the period 1980-83, our realistic national income was reduced by 4.4 percent and social production by 1.7 percent.

With 70-percent inflation, we have not regulated the disparity in prices and therefore there are no turning points in the structure of production and the quality of economic activity.

We must dispel illusions that credit-financial support from abroad can reverse our economic situation. On the contrary, in the period when economic efficiency is decreasing, this support threatens to become a greater and heavier burden tomorrow. With new credit agreements, we are only buying time, and we must not hope in vain that this time will be cheaper than what we have already spent.

According to Stambolic, in order to curb inflation successfully, it is primarily necessary to establish a unified market, to secure a financial discipline with regard to payments, to rid ourselves of the forms of fictitious income, to make the legal system more efficient and to give up the creation of demand on the basis of a "planned" inflation.

Instead of our organizations competing on a unified Yugoslav market and appearing unified on the world market, they are competing with one another on the world market and here they are given monopolistic protection by their sociopolitical communities, Stambolic said.

With regard to such a great fall in the living standard as we are experiencing, we must defend those most threatened by social policy measures. They must be protected. But we must protect especially those who work most, whose productivity is the highest. Those people contribute most to the struggle against inflation and to the realization of the economic stabilization policy.

We have understood all the consequences that could arise from failing to meet one's debts to foreign countries. As if we are not yet capable of finding appropriate solutions for such a situation in the country, it is by no means surprising that we are almost indifferent to a drastic reduction in the turnover coefficient of resources from four to less than two.

This is why we must speedily introduce a firm responsibility with regard to payments. This change should have been one of the first in the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Without this we cannot talk about any functioning of economic regulations, the adapting of our economy and the curbing of inflation.

In conditions of rescheduling a part of the foreign debt, along with great efforts and at a high cost, we have nevertheless achieved some significant positive, quantitative balance of payments results in 1983, and in particular last year, Zvone Dragan said. Some initial results in changing the economic structure and in the orientation to more realistic production and exports programs have also been achieved. But the high rate of inflation shows most convincingly that more profound qualitative changes have still not taken place, and that the basic hotbeds of inflation continue to act strongly.

We have still not managed to work out the entire front of the mechanism of economic coercion and selection, yet old misconceptions and obsolete views about our ability to master inflation, regulate the market and discipline the basic economic subjects only through administrative means are already being revived.

This is allegedly necessary only as a temporary measure, until we emerge from the crisis, until we ensure the unity of the market and until we create the so-called "homogenous and just" relations in the economy, and only after that would we be able to give the market and its laws greater momentum.

However, it is again forgotten that there can be no unity of the Yugoslav market if the activity of economic laws are not respected, and that there can be no rational restructuring of the economy if there is no real valuation of all production factors. If we yield to such pressures, then we shall continue to duplicate the old obsolete structure of economic and noneconomic activities. Thus, by means of special "social doping" and destructive solidarity, the life of organizations chronically in the red, failed investments, hypertrophic production, nonproductive overheads and incompetent cadre teams continues to be ensured, primarily because of the continued rule of the voluntarist process of decisionmaking and interference in the current economic and development trends.

As regards the present and future policy of the real rate of exchange of the dinar, Dragan added, there are still significant differences in attitudes, though those who would publicly reject in principle such a policy are few and far between. We can juggle accounts in one way or another, but we still cannot overlook the fact that, with or without the IMF, we have had to orient ourselves toward and finally start in practice to promptly implement the active policy of the dinar's real rate of exchange, in conditions of high domestic inflation and the demand for the liquidation of the high balance of payments deficit with regard to the convertible currency market in a period of only 4 years.

Even greater difficulties, problems and resistance appear in the attempts to apply eventually the consistent policy of a positive real interest rate.

Proposed measures and actions to wage a successful struggle to halt and gradually reduce inflation and the expected results can be ensured only if, parallel with that, we also wage and intensify the direct action for self-managing integration of associated labor in the uniform Yugoslav economic area, Katalin Hajnal stressed.

Therefore, all measures, instruments and mechanisms in the economic system must be directed toward encouraging this process.

Janez Zemljaric advocated that the depth of the causes of inflation and the complex nature and importance of the tasks to overcome this social problem be established as fully and as realistically as possible. It is beyond dispute, he said, that delays in changing the economic system, varying intensity of the measures of the economic policy, unfavorable side-effects of some of its instruments, various ideological and pragmatic forms of resistance, weaknesses in the economy, and so forth, have exerted their influence on the extent and effect of the program implementation. However, this does not reflect the entire complexity and depth of the causes and is not fully the basis for finding an adequate exit. It is thus not enough merely to stop at the assessment that we are late and that we are partly struggling with the causes of inflation, but we must enter into their deeper, fundamental and fuller identification. We must bear in mind that there has been inflation, with varying intensity, for more than 20 years and that the cumulative disproportions cannot be eliminated in a short time.

Our economy, Zemljaric observed, has reacted in different ways to the measures introduced and the more difficult conditions of activity. One part of the associated labor organizations has become successfully oriented toward increased production, economy and profitability, toward changing production programs, consolidating exports through integration and pooling of labor and resources, more ambitious cadres, technological and organizational market ventures. However, the other part has reacted with high price increases above the level of economic common sense, regardless of the market's possibilities and demand, regardless of the consequences in reproduction and the working people's living standard. In quite a number of such cases, this has taken place with the support and tolerance of structures outside associated labor. Here also lies one of the causes of inflation in the first 6 months of the year being somewhat above the rate forecast. This also shows that there is still not enough readiness in society to confront resolutely and everywhere the inflationary method of economic activity and thinking, such as spending above real available means and pressures to expand unlimited consumption. Parallel with that, illusions are maintained that inflation can be solved in a more lasting way primarily by measures of economic policy at the federal level or by administrative encroachment on economic trends.

Bearing in mind all the complex circumstances of the economic life in the country, Zemljaric said, the Federal Executive Council, after lengthy work, is finishing operative measures that would, along with intensified social price control, encourage more efficient elimination of the causes of inflation and mitigate the consequences of price increases on the working people's living standard. These measures are primarily measures to increase the economic power and efficiency of organizations of associated labor, increase income and profitability of invested resources, increase industrial production and production in agriculture, tourism, and so forth. Furthermore, they are measures in the sphere of the credit-monetary policy, commodity reserves, further relief of the economy, tax policy, export program, conversion, rescheduling of debts, strengthening financial discipline and others. My assessment is, Zemljaric said, that acceptable program directions are given in the final part of the material, and even more so in the introductory report, for a complete change from anti-inflationary toward more rational economic activity. [sentence as received]

In the party debate, it was rightly pointed out that the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program is not being successfully implemented because there is a delay in looking for solutions and adopting measures to solve major problems in many areas of vital significance for the position of the economy and the development of self-managing production relations, for the position of workers and for relations in the working class and in society, Vuko Vukadinovic said. Responsibility for such a situation, he believes, should not spare a single politico-executive state organ, delegate assembly, or political leader, including the Central Committee and its Presidium.

He spoke in favor of all the causes that are conducive to the spiraling of inflation being more fully illustrated without accusations leading to conflicts and without lawsuits.

Emin Dobardzic noted that in the activity to reduce inflation exceptional attention should be devoted to the increased efficiency of economic activity in work organizations and in society on the whole.

Dobardzic advocated the better use of parallel indicators, with regard to the social accountancy service. Some work organizations compare themselves to themselves and this, under conditions of high inflation, creates a favorable impression and gives a distorted picture of the real situation of things and relations.

Having noted that the problem of inflation has deep and widespread roots in the past, Ivo Perisin said that the problem lies within us. In the meantime things have become worse because of our different approaches and our different interests and even different ideological orientations.

The ways of curbing inflation must have a broader socioeconomic nature. The specific quality of our anti-inflation program lies in the fact that it is built into every aspect of our socioeconomic life. That is why inflation, its origins, its dynamism and the forms in which it is manifested can be interpreted and understood only in view of these events.

The main problem of any development is the question of motivation, Dragutin Kosovac noted. Can there be greater motivation than when a worker, a creator, directly manages and handles the results of his work? Precisely because of this the real way out of the difficulties is in relying on self-managing production relations and the struggle for their further development.

Dusan Dragosavac claimed that our economic policy does not always take into account the fact that our economic laws are more powerful than both the Constitution and the positive legislation. This is, in his opinion, the cause for strengthening the material basis of statism, both group-ownership and private statism.

Proposing what should be done in the next period, Dragosavac suggested that the question of external liquidity and relations with the IMF be reexamined.

We have not yet begun to resolve efficiently the problems involved in changing the structure of production and producing goods which can be marketed in the world, Milutin Baltic said. We have cases of individual efforts and definite initial results in some organizations, but we still produce very few goods of this kind. We should turn our attention to the problems of developing and organizing the production of goods for which there is demand on the world market. Baltic feels that in this way we shall also be able to tackle problems on the domestic market successfully.

Maybe I shall not fully adhere to the line followed at this meeting, Stane Dol said, but I believe that we should adopt an anti-inflation program against too many meetings, discussions, papers, and so forth. This kind of inflation is becoming a political problem. Let us not believe, he added, that ordinary working people will read everything that is being said and repeated a thousand times. All that we have heard today we have already heard on countless occasions. We should put the problems of work, production, and export first. People want this, especially if they are to be rewarded according to the results of their work.

Tito repeatedly said, Dolanc recalled, that the party should be active among the people. What we are doing, Dolanc said, is sitting here and convincing ourselves of the truth

of something -- and this something is always the same -- instead of going among the people, talking with the people about these things, and seeing for ourselves what these problems represent in real life. The inflation of meetings, not only in the LC but also in other organisms of our society, has reached the level where it is becoming counterproductive and a political problem. This is not the way to convince the people that they should do more work if they are to earn more and have a better life, Dolanc said.

After agreeing with the view that the failure to implement the stabilization program has not been implemented in a timely and consistent manner, Miran Potrc noted that some of the significant orientations were abandoned because of a fear of encountering difficulties in a number of branches of associated labor. Examples of this are the attitude toward loss-making enterprises, social help for poor management, compensating for lack of productivity by raising prices, maintaining all the forms of consumption at a high level, and so forth.

Potrc advocated clear, unambiguous attitudes that leave no room for discussions on what policies should be followed. These attitudes should be based on what we really can do and not on our wishes. The struggle against inflation is one of the greatest socio-economic and political problems that must be the center of our attention in the next medium-term period, but it is primarily against its causes that we must struggle.

Albreht Roman said that difficulties, problems, and contradictions are emerging in all sectors of social reproduction and associated labor. I believe, he said, that this should be our common realization, because income and reproductive capacity are declining in the key sectors of reproduction.

Albreht Roman agreed with the view that we have both the energy and the capability in society and in associated labor to turn this situation into a creative movement, into a fresh surge of the socialist self-managing revolution, but only, it goes without saying, if we set in motion the authentic creative forces of our society.

Inflation is a reflection of our socioeconomic and even political relations, Nikola Filipovic noted. Prices, too, are a function of these relations. Many people do not want to give up their acquired positions and are delaying the implementation of the measures required by the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. The present high rate of inflation is also preferred by individual sectors of the economy, population, and regions.

Filipovic pointed out that there should be caution when it comes to further restricting investments. Conditions do not call for the linear approach to restrictions, which equally affects both necessary and unnecessary investments. We should more courageously open the process of concentration of resources on the basis of the principles of self-management and income for use in spheres that require agreed priority treatment. Inflation cannot be halted without production being increased in specific sectors and without new technologies we cannot enter the world market.

At this session the LCY Central Committee started the direct realization of the orientation program of its work in the period up to the 13th LCY Congress, which was adopted at the 16th session held last month, Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, said in his concluding speech.

Assessing inflation as one of the most difficult economic problems with wide political and social implications, we have again striven during our discussion today to carry out as full an analysis as possible of the basic ideological questions involved in the realization of the anti-inflation program as an integral and inseparable part of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, whose complete settling would create the

indispensable prerequisites for stable and harmonious material and social development and the realization of the continuity of our socialist revolution on the basis of self-management.

Despite definite results in the implementation of the anti-inflation program, he added, there are still cases of slowness, inconsistency, one-sidedness and incompleteness in adopting the planned measures and activities, which is the reason why we have not achieved the deeper changes planned in our economic processes, in the development of socialist self-managing relations, and in the corresponding planned behavior of economic and other social subjects.

Proceeding from this assessment and bearing in mind the attitudes of the 14th and conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, and also the indispensable need for faster connections between the stabilization and anti-inflation programs, we are faced by the major obligations to immediately begin, without wavering or retreating, to organize the widest front of resolute struggle for halting the growth of inflation and gradually reducing it on the basis of objective and other social suppositions.

The unanimously adopted strategic orientations and the direct tasks of the LC and other subjective factors involved in the effort to reduce inflation and the clear indication of the specific obligation whose realization must involve the whole of our society and all the factors of our socialist self-managing system, represent the basic prerequisite for the success of the broadest social activity. The realization of these obligations through unanimously organized activity constitutes the most pressing task and responsibility of every Communist, all organizations and leaderships of the LC and the socialist self-managing forces which must persist in this important struggle.

Advocating specific action, Ali Sukrija said that the LC's basic task is to involve and mobilize all the working people in associated labor for this struggle, as well as self-managing and social organs, delgate assemblies and their organs, interest communities, sociopolitical organizations, and other subjective factors in order to ensure the implementation, through uniformly organized and synchronized activities, of the tasks of the anti-inflation program and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. This means, Sukrija said, that the LC is not assuming the responsibilities and powers of self-managing, state, and other social organs, but that it must be the initiator of their action and the mobilizing force behind it.

By means of such involvement and through action aimed at resolving specific problems, we shall successfully build the unity of the LC and its members, organizations, and organs on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism.

We must be resolute in abandoning, at all levels of sociopolitical and social organization, the practice of describing the situation and going back to questions in connection with which we have well-established ideopolitical attitudes and tasks, and we must concentrate all our skill, readiness, and efforts on a coordinated action throughout our society to ensure that these attitudes and tasks are being realized as rapidly as possible in direct work and life. In order to find a speedier way out of our present difficulties and to ensure successful social development we must organize the broadest possible creative movement. Only in such conditions, Sukrija said, shall we be able to successfully resolve even the most difficult and complex tasks, such as our tasks in the struggle against inflation. There is a great deal of readiness and determination in our working class and among all our working people in this connection.

By waging a successful struggle against inflation as a priority task and one that cannot be postponed, we shall at the same time and in the best way carry out our tasks in the sphere of self-managing integration of associated labor on the unified Yugoslav market in the strengthening of the latter's material and financial foundations in order

to increase production and work productivity in exports, in rewarding people according to the effect of their work, in halting the decline in the living standard, and in creating better prospects for youth employment.

More than ever we must encourage the development of science and make use of its achievements in our immediate ideopolitical and practical activities.

It is the duty of all LC organizations and leaderships and all self-managing and other social institutions, ranging from the LC's basic organization and the basic organization of associated labor to the federation, to prepare the operational programs of their work, formulate them as clear tasks, and implement them consistently and resolutely through a united organized action.

All this will also have a positive effect on the political and security situation in the country and on Yugoslavia's international prestige in the world. Finally, this will also represent our best contribution to the successful preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, Ali Sukrija said in conclusion.

Stojanovic Presents Report

LD261743 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0530 GMT 26 Apr 85

["Introductory Report by Nikola Stojanovic at 17th LCY Central Committee Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- On the basis of the all-party debate, the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum established the ideopolitical issues that the Central Committee should discuss and find solutions to, thus eliminating ideological dilemmas and making its own contribution to the social action aimed at implementing the LC's commitments and the stabilization program. One of these major ideopolitical issues is the issue of how to fight inflation, how to get rid of its causes.

It is, therefore, for essential reasons that the implementation of the anti-inflation program is being discussed at today's session of the Central Committee. A high rate of inflation is one of the most complex economic, social, and even political problems. If we fail to grasp the complexity of this problem and unless all the social factors -- from the basic organizations of associated labor to the federation -- undertake organized resolute and concrete measures to curb and gradually reduce inflation, the implementation of the stabilization program will be in jeopardy and such social conflicts and contradictions will be created that the consequences could be very detrimental to our further development.

The document entitled "Ideopolitical Issues of the Implementation of the Anti-Inflation Program, Strategic Directives and Concrete Action for Reducing the Rate of Inflation," which you have been given, is a result of organized work involving many members of the Central Committee, scientific workers, and people from economy, and of discussions we had in the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The Presidium proposes that the Central Committee discuss and endorse this document at today's session and suggests that it should serve as a basis for a united ideopolitical activity in the coming period not only by the LC but by all the subjective socialist forces -- associated labor, self-managing and state organs, delegate assemblies, and other sociopolitical organizations. It is the duty of the Communists working in these democratic organs and institutions of our system of socialist self-management to make efforts to ensure that this LCY Central Committee document becomes a basis and guide for their work efforts and practical actions.

Our goal was to give a realistic assessment of the way in which the anti-inflation program is being implemented within the framework of the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program; to establish, as objectively as possible, the socio-economic internal and external conditions in which the program is being implemented; and to draw attention to the results and social causes behind the fact that stabilization and the anti-inflation program are not being implemented. We paid particular attention to the analysis of those tasks defined by the stabilization program that are not being carried out. Our view was that it would be useful to make a more concrete reference to our relations with the IMF. Just as the 14th LCY Central Committee session did, this proposed document also expresses our view that the previous results have verified the correctness of the stabilization course, but that more lasting positive results are not attainable unless the stabilization program is not being implemented. We wanted to establish to what extent our economic policy had an anti-inflationary effect and what effect the measures taken in the sphere of interest rates, exchange rate, export mechanisms, and prices had. We also made an assessment of the results achieved in the financial consolidation of economy and of the present economic situation. We made a critical assessment of the social subjects' responsibility and particularly that of the LC for the present situation, above all for society's inadequate ideological and political preparedness and for economy's lack of preparedness and ability to accept these radical changes in behavior, conscience, the way of life, work, etc., which care an inevitable result of consistent implementation of the anti-inflation and stabilization program. And, finally, the document contains the strategic directives for and concrete tasks of controlling and gradually reducing the rate of inflation and of realizing other goals of our stabilization policy.

The anti-inflation program is an integral and inseparable part of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. For that reason it will not be successfully realized if it is treated in parts, independently of the implementation of the complete Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. And that is where major problems and resistance to it have appeared. It is the Presidium's view that although some aspects of material relations, which subsequently became much more clear, proved to be more complex than they first appeared when the anti-inflation program was adopted, the present state of relations in no way jeopardizes the strategic goals and tasks contained in the anti-inflation program. The Presidium also agrees that without any doubt, this program, as a part of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, continues to be very topical and vital as the basis for the further measures and activity that subjective factors should take to curb inflation.

The material submitted for this session contains the assessment that in 1984 particular results were achieved in implementing the stabilization and anti-inflation programs and economic policy. Attention is also drawn to the fact that major economic problems are becoming more exacerbated, the consequence of which is the high rate of inflation. The first 3 months of this year is too short a period for a more comprehensive assessment of this year's economic trends to be made. However, in the first 3 months of this year we were faced with unfavorable tendencies, particularly in the spheres of production, exports, and prices while, according to some figures, April trends in production and exports seem to be slightly more favorable.

Inflation, with its high intensity and serious consequences, is a synthetic reflection of more profound economic and social contradictions in economy and, on a wider scale, in society. It is not just an economic phenomenon. Therefore, I would like to make a broader reference to some ideological issues of implementing the stabilization and anti-inflation programs, as the prerequisite for our united struggle against negative trends and for a more efficient and comprehensive accomplishment of the tasks confronting our society.

In our society inflation cannot be dealt with in a standard way or cured by usual methods. First, it is not possible because those subjects in economic and social trends on which the inflation rate depends are constitutionally in a completely different socioeconomic position than in other systems of social relations. Therefore, without neglecting the effect of internal and external material conditions in which these processes are taking place, we must examine, in the debate, why the struggle by the LC and all the other subjective forces is not directed in such a way as to prepare workers in organizations of associated labor -- as the fundamental subjects of economic activity -- for such a complex task as the transition from the extensive economic activity to the intensive one would be.

Our action at the further realization and development of self-managing production relations, at the implementation of all the changes in our economic system, our economic policy and policy of development, should proceed at a much faster pace, if we are to create a realistic socioeconomic basis for a qualitatively different position and behavior of the basic economic subjects in social reproduction.

To tackle these issues is to carry out revolutionary activity in bringing about a real and major social self-managing transformation that can neither be reflected in, nor implemented by the measures and programs based on purely economic contents. [sentence as received] We cannot expect to come out of the crisis unless these processes, as the necessary prerequisites, are now proceeding faster and ideological unity in the LCY based on them is achieved and unless we realize that the activity in the socioeconomic sphere has to be comprehensive and synchronized. The state of awareness about this in the LC, and in its leadership as well, is not satisfactory.

Our concept of the struggle for stabilization is a comprehensive one, based on the program of economic measures, the program of measures necessary to strengthen self-managing production relations, and on the program of social measures. It should be comprehensively implemented; otherwise, the inevitable divisions about isolated issues, such as the exchange rate, interest rates, free formation of prices, foreign currency system, etc., will continue. And that is not the way to ensure that the essential goals and tasks of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and anti-inflation program are realized. In any case, previous practice has borne this out. And the consequence of it all is that we all are losing and getting bogged down in new difficulties.

The existing inflation clearly shows that by not underrating the altered objective circumstances exerting an influence on it, one-sided and pragmatic approaches do not yield results. They merely divide us even more in the ideopolitical sense and make the implementation of the vanguard role in the struggle for working class interests and the development of socialist self-managing production relations more difficult.

The fundamental ideological problem of the LC and of society -- with the clarification of which we could significantly alter social reality and build and implement unity in the LCY on the basis of the uniform working class interest -- lies in the fact that in real life and in our conduct not all the consequences of implementing the Constitution and the stabilization program are accepted. In such conditions, contradictions between one-sided interests, which become the main criterion of behavior in the LC in such conditions and the fundamental interests of the LCY clearly laid down in the LC program, strengthen and become difficult to resolve.

It is often forgotten that we act in conditions of goods production, self-management, and planning; that this is our real historical environment and that our socialist self-managing society cannot be built on any other premises. Someone or other might not think this can be disputed. However, life demonstrates a different thing. This is constantly on the agenda and in connection with it differences are constantly present and at times even strongly pronounced.

Market laws are the condition of independence of organizations of associated labor as economic subjects and the condition for workers in organizations of associated labor carrying out economic functions of self-managing goods producers, thus implementing their inalienable self-managing rights in being the masters of income and reproduction. We cannot develop social property as a socialist attitude if there is no market activity. Therefore, we can speak about social property only to the extent to which the power of the workers over capital, instead of the power of capital over work, is implemented. In the SFRY there are economic and market laws in operation, but as we do not have trained goods producers and because associated labor and workers do not hold the constitutional position of disposing of the entire income -- in fact less and less from year to year -- we are witnesses to what is happening, and not just on the market, but in all kinds of deviations arising in society.

Under self-management, basic economic subjects must count on real economic criteria. Their position can rest only on real economic categories: income, accumulation, amortization, and real evaluation of work. This demands that we have a proper financial mechanism that makes this possible. The role of real interest rates, dinar exchange rates, of prices, and of other economic measures and instruments is therefore beyond dispute and determined by this.

We do not need principled debates on the uniform Yugoslav market, but what we do need, is to exert, as urgently as possible, an influence on the adoption of right solutions for the implementation of economic functions and contents that should provide dominant relations on the market and thus ensure the strengthening of the uniform Yugoslav market. What is therefore of particular importance is to formulate a relevant policy and establish social price control and control of material reserves, carry out changes in the sphere of the foreign exchange system, the credit and monetary policy, of the banking system and the system of expanded reproduction in line with the stabilization program. In this context it is of fundamental significance that a law on the system of self-managing social planning be passed as soon as possible and a strategy of the development of the joint development policy of the country adopted.

In the struggle against inflation, the anti-inflation program plays a very significant role, but as a component part of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. This means that each one of its stages must be implemented in a synchronized manner and fully and not piece-meal and depending on what someone or other likes. Therefore, debates outside this context which, in dealing with individual instruments or measures do not take into account the tasks as a whole and thus objectively open up all questions and cast doubt on the program itself, are both superfluous and harmful.

The fact is that the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program has proven to be more difficult than we expected. Consciousness in the LC and in society about the weight and the complex nature of this entire venture has not been at the necessary level. There has not been enough initiative and coordination by those responsible, nor training for more efficient consultations and agreement-reaching, and the LCY, too, has not acted resolutely enough or in an organized manner on the consciousness of the membership and the views of society.

Due to ideological differences, we have not carried out many of the conclusions -- not even when we have, through the stabilization program, found solutions toward which one should act. We have devoted most of the sessions of the Central Committee to implementing of the stabilization program and overcoming ideological differences. We have devoted a large number of LCY Central Committee and republican and provincial committees sessions to these issues. This has yielded significant results, in particular in the sphere of mobilizing the working class and working people. They have, in many environments and in very complex conditions, often when all the necessary economic conditions have not moved in this direction, achieved exceptional results. However,

this has not ensured the necessary change. Despite the fact that following democratic debates, we have unanimously adopted conclusions, to a large extent everyone has continued to shape his attitude to the stabilization program from the view of his own interests. This must be stopped. This cannot be achieved by invoking discipline, consciousness, etc., nor if Communists, and, in particular members of LC leaderships, do not grasp that today the struggle for self-managing socialism represents the struggle to implement the Constitution and the stabilization program.

The anti-inflation program, with its basic orientation, represents a real means for efficient combating of inflation. Such an attitude is based on following assessment that: we have immense capabilities with an impermissible low degree of utilization, but that represent a firm basis for increasing income; entire economic spheres have been neglected, for example agriculture, tourism, the artisan-craft industry, etc., where there are immense unused potential; and one of our best investments is investment in training cadres and this should be made better use of, while science, professional and skilled work should be encouraged with economic solutions, and thus activate immense and invaluable potentials of our society.

It is often forgotten that our people and our society have so much strength and resolve that neither inflation, temporary shortages, nor other serious problems that we should not underrate can divert them from their road. No matter how major and difficult these issues might be, they are not fundamental to the development of our revolution. Throughout their history, our people have demonstrated their creative strength and resolve to achieve exceptional results in development, to implement revolutionary transformation in all spheres. The threat comes from hesitation and fear in taking necessary steps, from lack of faith in the readiness and possibility eradicating ourselves from the present problems, from mutual suspicions and even mistrust, from hesitation in embarking more resolutely on the struggle for stabilization and the development of socialist self-managing relations and to defeat more resolutely etatist bureaucratism, by which the forces and potentials which we have, are blocked.

In order to activate economic and social potentials, we have to know where they are; we have to know the ways of and possibilities for their more efficient exploitation; we have to have courage to implement programs and to know the right way in which to mobilize working people. To do this we need to rid ourselves of certain delusions existing in social relations, in the ideological sphere, in the economic and development policy; to overcome the existing resistance, to tackle more resolutely certain clarifications and solutions that are neither easy nor simple. It is necessary to disperse as soon as possible delusions to the effect that only large projects are worth constructing; that everybody has to have a large factory in his environment; that industrialization is possible without the current division of labor and a higher degree of association on self-managing basis; that economic structures can be transformed simply by waiting for economic and market laws to start having an effect -- in other words that society's subjective forces have no effect on it or that it can be achieved by activity outside associated labor, thus strengthening bureaucratic etatism; that in a disorganized way any economic subject or sociopolitical community on its own can successfully participate in international trade and transfer of world technology; that the problem of the so-called technological surplus in the labor force could be successfully solved within organizations of associated labor alone without an urgent regrouping on the basis of self-management and without comprehensive measures at the level of entire society; and that the working class and working people in production could be motivated and mobilized merely through the implementation of the principle of distribution according to work, without changing the state of relations in distribution, which is obviously detrimental to productive and creative work.

These tasks cannot be carried out unless the present practice and behavior in the republics and provinces is not overcome and unless more resolute, concrete action is

taken to develop and promote self-managing relations that would enhance the republics' and provinces' responsibility for the country's development and for the work of the federation's bodies, which would contribute to the resolute struggle against bureaucratic etatism. We must more resolutely rally together all creative cadres in associated labor -- and not just LC members -- and entrust them with the task of providing answers to the issues of technological development, production programs, self-managing organization, pooling together, and association. That would be the initial stage of the work to organize the current Yugoslav economy on a social and self-managing basis and the presence of members of the LCY Central Committee is crucial if republican and provincial barriers are to be overcome more easily. It is high time that we tackle these real issues through an organized and united action, since tackling the consequences of a 70-percent rate of inflation and looking for a magic formula by which to find solutions will not extricate us from this situation.

Although the economic terms under which they were reached -- since we had no other alternative to secure additional accumulations -- were not favorable as far as we are concerned, we must not use our arrangements with the IMF as an alibi for our failure to implement anti-inflation program. What we must do is analyse our work and establish what our shortcomings are. In doing this we must not overlook the fact that the terms for rescheduling our debts are very unfavorable. These arrangements were an important factor in our decision to implement some important measures of economic policy. Since we failed to implement other measures and take actions as set out in the stabilization and anti-inflation programs, these measures have had an unfavorable effect on the situation in economy and adversely affected organizations of associated labor that have found themselves in a very difficult situation. They even contributed to the increase in the rate of inflation.

The strategic directives for and concrete tasks of controlling and gradually reducing the rate of inflation are contained in the stabilization and anti-inflation program and in the conclusions of the 14th and 16th LCY Central Committee sessions. In the document for this session they have been put in more concrete terms. The tasks for increasing production and exports and for tackling unemployment have emrged as the most important and most urgent. To this purpose it is necessary that self-managing and competent state organs undertake urgent, concrete action and thorough analysis.

It is necessary to monitor how certain categories of the population are affected by this situation, particularly the working class. If the assessment that we are not all sharing the burden of the struggle for the stabilisation is right, and I am convinced that it is, then this means that in addition to the struggle to increase labor productivity and incomes, the policy of defending the living standard should also include efforts to rectify the existing relations, primarily through redistributing personal incomes to the advantage of productive and creative work.

There has been a lot of talk about small businesses, but the activity in that sphere does not reflect the demands of the situation. A question arises here: On behalf of what or whom can this society stop anybody from solving, in keeping with society's norms, one's own problem of employment or housing?

It is very urgent that the real value of social property is established as soon as possible. If in doing this, we do not accept the possibility that production that incurs losses and cannot realize real incomes and accumulation must discontinue, we shall simply continue to discuss the fall in personal incomes and the problem of unemployment without, in fact, doing anything to halt negative trends in this sphere.

We in the LC have committed ourselves to unity and have agreed that our work should be carried out in a different and better way. It is essential that now, particularly in the aftermath of the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, we apply this in practice and demonstrate that what we understand as unity is not that everybody should continue to behave as they have done up to now, but that we are in favor of the

unity of working class interests. There can be no significant results outside this unity. For as long as solutions based exclusively on the principle of narrow interests is imposed on society as a whole, we shll have phenomena opposed to socialist self-management. And that is where causes of increased bureaucratic-etatistic and bureaucratic-technocratic tendencies lie.

This is where the basic causes of the phenomenon that "unity" is achieved up to the level of the republics and provinces lie and that is what intensifies the struggle between the republican and provincial bureaucratic etatisms.

Without doubt, the central issue is how and to what extent do the LCY and its Central Committee and Presidium, and the republican, provincial, and municipal committees, in particular, fight for the development of self-management, for the realization of the workers' constitutional status, to what extent are Communists in the forefront of the struggle for working class interests, how much do they contribute to the realization of these interests by linking them into a united system of relations of socialist self-management. In the past Communists asserted themselves through the struggle for the working class goals and interests and not through the degree of their concern for the implementation of local interests. And that criterion should be applied today. Without it, neither the working class nor working people in associated labour will be able to realize their constitutional position, nor will there be real unity in the LCY.

Although for a Communist the basic criterion must be the historic interest of the working class, nevertheless the various specific, material, and objective interests, circumstances, the policy of actions and practice, and the state of social consciousness lead and encourage many Communists to behave bureaucratically. Many of them do not see how they should work under such circumstances even when they want to struggle against inflation. They are often equated with the president of the executive organ of a sociopolitical community, the president of the management board of the organization of associated labor, etc. It should be borne in mind that we have always built unity and resolved problems on time when we have proceeded from the revolutionary goals and criteria of behavior. This has always been a step further in implementing socialist self-managing relations of production and the position of workers, and in emancipating labor and man. Now it seems that this goal is often missing, as if our revolutionary spirit has been replaced by pragmatism. The criterion of our revolutionary spirit, above all in the leaderships of the LC, must be the attitude to the LCY program, to the SFRY Constitution, to the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. This is also confirmed on issues of the attitude to the implementation of the stabilization and anti-inflation program.

Inflation can be combated, foreign debt can be paid if workers are motivated for greater production, income and exports, instead of speculating at the expense of others, by resolving their problem in the organizations of associated labor by acquiring income without work (by increasing prices and such like). Such conduct can be only temporarily and seemingly in the interest of individual organizations of associated labor and never in the social interest; Communists could not and should not ignore this social interest. Therefore, the motivation of workers to become activated, through their entire socio-economic position in the organizations of associated labor and society, and in particular through their own personal incomes, not only at their place of work, but also through delegate grassroots, etc., represents an exceptionally significant issue.

We must embark resolutely on the struggle to change the present state of affairs. The first and urgent thing to be done is to take measures and activities to prevent a further increase in inflation. Associated labor, relevant organs in the municipalities, republics, provinces, and the federation have a special responsibility in this. In order to halt and reduce inflation, we must take numerous measures this year, and, in particular, we must determine the program of relevant economic, social, organizational, and other measures and actions, so that inflation is halted and reduced to truly acceptable frameworks by 1990.

It has already been said many times that the most important task is that in all society, in particular in organizations of associated labor, banks, chambers of economy, and other organizations and associations, we take every measure to strengthen the struggle to increase economic activity by increasing social product, exports, and employment.

In the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session, we stated explicitly that the real material position of organizations of associated labor should be assessed in the shortest possible time, and programs for relieving the economy and strengthening its accumulative and reproductive ability established. This is of decisive influence not only to curb inflation, but also to strengthen the position of workers in associated labor, in decisionmaking on resources of social reproduction and relations in society.

In this context, I would like to stress that maximum efforts should truly be made everywhere to raise the efficiency of economic activity with social means, to improve the organization of work, to ensure greater use of capacities, greater turnover of the working capital and its rational use, to raise economic efficiency at all levels, to make maximum use of the results of Yugoslav and world modern science and technology.

We must not postpone the action aimed at stopping all unprofitable investments and building capacities that will create losses in the future and whose goods neither the domestic nor foreign market will accept. Today, too, not very good and unprofitable facilities are being built. What is even worse is that not only Communists and LC leaderships in individual environments do not oppose this, but are often behind such projects, stubbornly defending local interests and thus pushing the workers, the economy and sociopolitical communities, and all of us together into new economic difficulties.

What we also need is a new quality in work and business dealings of social activity outside material production because the existing network of institutions, their high number and fragmentation cannot be borne by the income of the economy. In particular, a most resolute program of reducing the widespread and inefficient administration in all environments, organizations, and institutions should be compiled. I believe we have arrived at a point when organizations of associated labor that have no prospects should be liquidated and workers employed in productive production programs and jobs.

We must fully and clearly make the responsibility of everyone, from the Central Committee and the organization of associated labor to the basic LC and associated labor organization, more incisive, making them carry out their tasks, laid down by the LC policy and call to account anyone who does not carry out his tasks. One should not be afraid of taking very severe ideopolitical measures against those who do not implement the LC policy and the stabilization policy.

So that the goals of our revolution are successfully implemented and its results strengthened, so that the existing state in society be changed, as well as on account of the significance of the economic, social, and political reforms, the prerequisite of which is the anti-inflation program thus understood -- there can no longer be deviation for the LCY either in its own ranks or in society as a whole.

The working class and working people have expressed their resolve and mood, and we shall, by adopting this document, have a good basis from which beginning today we should urgently and knowledgeably intensify our struggle against inflation.

Dolanc on Too Many Meetings

AU261854 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Report on the session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 26 April]

[Excerpts] Stane Dolanc, the last to take part in the discussion, was the briefest:

[Begin Dolanc recording] I would like to propose -- and most seriously at that, since this has been referred to several times from this rostrum here -- that we adopt an anti-inflation program against our meetings, discussions, papers, and so forth. I think that we have terrible inflation in this respect, and it is becoming a political problem, for we should not believe that every day our people will read all that we say and repeat it a thousand times.

In general, all that we heard today we have heard before I do not know how many times. But we forget that the problem of work, the problem of production, and the problem of exports, must be accorded priority so that we may extract ourselves from this situation. This is one goal, and the people want this, particularly if we remunerate them according to work.

This week, I spent 5 days in meetings, which means practically every day. I recently read Tito's words on the party, and the mass nature of the party, and the role of the party, where he speaks about how the party should work among the people, and he says that basic organizations should not be sectarian. But in essence, we sit and persuade ourselves of something, and it is always the same thing, instead of going to the people and talking with people about these things, so that we may see these problems directly in life.

Believe me, we will not be able to go on like this for a long time, and this inflation of our meetings, not only in the LC but also in other bodies of our society, has reached a level where it becomes a political problem and where, in my opinion, it beomes counterproductive. This inflation will not convince our people that they should work to earn more and live better. [end recording]

REASONS FOR REAGAN'S BITBURG VISIT ANALYZED

LD291747 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Confusion about Reagan's forthcoming visit to the FRG is gradually turning into a special kind of political scandal. Acting on Helmut Kohl's advice, Reagan agreed to lay a wreath on the tombs of German soldiers in Bitburg, where 47 members of Hitler's SS units are also buried, forgetting that in so doing he would dishonor the tombs of millions of those who lost their lives fighting against fascism. Kohl's insistence that Reagan should visit Bitburg, that is to say the German cemetery, can be understood to a certain extent, but not Reagan's assent. It is true that today's German generation should not be blamed for Hitler's crimes, but is difficult to accept Kohl's explanation that German feelings will be hurt if Reagan abandons the idea. If the feelings of the Germans are so closely linked to the Third Reich and the World War II crimes, then there is something wrong with both Kohl and the Germans.

It is even more difficult to understand how a great power leader, a member of the anti-Hitler coalition, can repay his compatriots in this way, those who died in the war against Hitler's Germany, in other words, who were the victims of those to whom Reagan will pay homage in Bitburg. Western allies, in the first place the United States and Great Britain, have given up the idea of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in the way in which it will be celebrated in Moscow because they did not want to offend the FRG. Such considerations, at least with regard to elucidating the course of World War II, also exist on the other side. In view of this, during recent days and months we have been convinced that the USSR also believes that its present allies should in no way be offended: the allies who were on the side of Hitler's Germany during World War II. Also, Yugoslavia's share in World War II is being equated with that of Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and some other countries which did not even have resistance movements, let alone the divisions, corps and armies such as existed in Yugoslavia. And just to make it even more absurd, if something positive and true is ever written about the Yugoslav contribution to the victory over fascism, as the TASS agency did a few days ago, the Soviet press does not even mention it, which is further proof that considerations toward allies have been more important than the truth.

President Reagan is most probably not deceived, as some are claiming, because it is very unlikely that he did not realize from the very beginning what lay behind Kohl's protocol, which indluded a visit to Bitburg. Reagan places the fact that the FRG is on his side, even regarding "star wars", well above anything that his opponents think about this -- and they include numerous congressmen, Jewish organizations and a vast majority of the U.S. public. All this could, of course, have been avoided, but when it concerns the allies, bloc interests and, ultimately, anticommunism, even the humiliation in Bitburg is not too high a price in return for all this. And there is no doubt that the price is so high that one should not be surprised as to why no one is preventing neo-nazis in the FRG from holding their congress.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE ASSEMBLY APPOINTMENTS

LD291544 Belfrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 29 April (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference endorsed the proposal that Ilijaz Kurtesi, a Federal Chamber delegate from Kosovo, be elected president of the SFRY Assembly, and that Dzravko Ciric, a Chamber of the Republic and Provinces delegate from Croatia, be elected Assembly vice president.

Proposals were also endorsed that Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, a Federal Chamber delegate from Serbia, be elected president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, and that Metodi Antov, a Chamber of the Republics and Provinces delegate from Macedonia, be elected president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

LCY, STATE BODIES ISSUE MAY DAY PROCLAMATION

LD271337 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0517 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- To the working class, all working people and citizens, war veterans, young people, members of the Armed Forces, our workers abroad, and to all of our nations and nationalities, we offer congratulations on Labor Day -- May 1st.

The working class and all the working people of our country are waging a complex and resolute struggle for our further development and comprehensive progress, thus continuing consistently along Tito's revolutionary road of constructing our socialist self-managing society.

We are all resolved that by endorsing and implementing the policy and the standpoints of the League of Communists and by firmly relying on our own forces and abilities, we shall overcome our present economic and social difficulties more rapidly. This resoluteness is reflected in the demand that the Long-Term Program of Economic tabilization should be implemented in its entirety in a vigorous manner and without faltering. Only through better work and comprehensive involvement by all, through increased unity and enhanced responsibility in production, in the management of social means and in the overall functioning of our system, can we surmount the existing shortcomings and make new inroads in developing production forces and socialist relations of self-management.

The results being achieved by many sections of associated labor impart great incentive and inspire us to invest new efforts and work toward new achievements. They indicate that much more can be achieved in creativity is encouraged in all the sections of society and if already increased resources and abilities are mobilized. There are no difficulties which we cannot overcome when united and committed to realizing the historic goals of our revolution and accomplishing immediate tasks arising from the current social situation. When united, we can overcome all resistance and remove obstacles to the course which our society and system are pursuing.

Increasing economic difficulties are seriously affecting the working people's standard of living. We are aware of the fact that living and working conditions can improve only by better production, increased productivity, increased care for more rational use and protection of social resources, by more successful exports, and by intensified consolidation and integration in a united Yugoslav market. We must therefore insist that our basic principles about relations in and the status of associated labor should be more speedily implemented and that, on that basis, economic activity becomes more effective and conditions are created in which higher revenues can be realized. To achieve this we must ensure that the burden of the present difficulties is equally shared by all the sections of society and above all that resolute measures are taken to thwart unjustified price rises, primarily of those products and services which have vital importance for the living standard of the broadest strata of the populations.

When adopting and implementing medium-term plans we must make sure that they contain the main directions for our further development that should be based on a dynamic growth of production forces, intensive economic activity and increased productivity, more efficient use of scientific-technological achievements and our improved competitiveness in the international division of labor. These tasks cannot be accomplished unless all the resources at our disposal are activated. This will, however, call for workers in direct production to take initiative in and assume responsibility for implementation of the adopted policies in close cooperation with scientific and skilled cadres and with increased involvement of young people. Our continued successful development must be based on integration and association on the basis of self-management, arising from the inalienable right of workers and their basic organizations of associated labor to make decisions on social reproduction. In this way, we shall overcome all forms of insularity, localism and autarchy, and consolidate even more the unity of the working class and all the working people of socialist Yugoslavia.

The preparations for the forthcoming congresses of the League of Communists, trade unions, the Federation of Socialist Youth and War Veterans, as well as the preparations for delegate elections, have great importance for the further activity of the working class, all working people, the entire younger generation, and all the citizens of our country. They should contribute to the unity and strength of the socialist forces' organized social action. The trust of the working class and working people is gained through deeds.

Through our overall activity at and commitment to consistent implementation of the LCY's policy, and by further promoting our society's fundamental achievements and values, we shall contribute to the further development and consolidation of socialist self-management, equality, and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and of our country's independence and stability.

In this jubilee year when we commemorate the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory over fascism, we shall recall with pride our victories and our sacrifices and casualties with respect. The efforts we made and the results we have achieved in postwar development that have completedly transformed our country fill us with confidence. We will not allow anyone to devalue or undermine our achievements. Yugoslavia's working people and citizens will continue to thwart any such attempts, firmly determined to open up new scope for their future, human freedom, and happiness and to make new revolutionary breakthroughs and accomplishments.

Loyal to the principles of independence, the people's right to free development, and peaceful and equal international cooperation, Yugoslavia will continue to adhere to the policy of nonalignment and of supporting all liberation movements. It will continue with its efforts to secure peaceful solutions to the hotbeds of crisis and to international conflicts, to overcome confrontations between the blocs. It will continue to call for tension in the world to be eased and for the global process of disarmament to begin. Through its consistent struggle for peace and equal cooperation, Yugoslavia will resolutely oppose any use of force, threats, and pressures in international relations. It will oppose all aspects of hegemony and attempts to interfere in the affairs of other countries.

As before, on this May Day holiday we are imbued by unequivocal resoluteness: We shall ensure the continuity of our socialist revolution. It must not and will not falter. Centered on man and the future, our revolution will continue to score new results and successes because our working class and all the working people, in whose direct interest it is that new results in the development of a better, more humane and free life are constantly achieved, are its mobilizing force.

To all the working people and citizens of Yugoslavia we wish a happy Labor Day!

[Signed] The LCY Central Committee Presidium; the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium; the Council Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; the SUBNOR Federal Council Presidium; the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia Presidium.

SERBIA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES KOSOVO EMIGRATION

AU291739 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The implementation of national equality of peoples and nationalities in Kosovo is given special weight by the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province, the Serbian Presidency noted. Let us hear a report by Olivija Rusovac:

Today's debate on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has in many respects gone beyond the schematic framework according to which the situation in Kosovo is better but emigration has not been curbed. Or, as Presidency President Dusan Ckrebic put it, it is good that the discussion is not held within the familiar formulas because what is at stake is equality of peoples and nationalities.

That is, according to him, an issue that goes deep into the foundations of the Constitution; so, in this context, the emigration from Kosovo is Yugoslavia's most difficult problem, one that is casting a dark shadow on the democratic achievements of socialist self-management. Nobody calls into question the efforts of the subjective forces in Kosovo that are fighting against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, but practice and results in curbing emigration are the only measure of efficacy. Therefore, the statements on positive trends in Kosovo can be understood as efforts to mobilize forces, but by no means as a definite evaluation of the situation.

True, Ckrebic said, there are no demonstrators in the streets but a heavy atmosphere of pressure has been created on the broader front. Therefore, new forms of struggle and support against the irredentists' intentions must be sought in the communes, local communities, work organizations, and among the intelligentsia. All these communities, without exemption, have to be preoccupied by questions of equality, and efficacious measures have to be undertaken against any form of discrimination.

Dusan Ckrebic then pointed out that the Kosovo political leadership must concern itself with cadre policy that is now such that entire spheres have been covered by Albanian cadres, especially in culture and education, spheres that are most sensitive in view of equal expression of national identity. Serbian and Montenegrin cadres should especially contribute to better the situation in Kosovo. The forthcoming elections should be used for disposing of careerists and those who do not enjoy confidence in the ranks of their own peoples.

The session of the Serbian Presidency extensively discussed the implementation of the Constitution and the relations and the relations between republic and province. Polemicizing with Nebish Gasi, Branko Pesic reproached the Kosovo leadership for more harshly attacking the Serbian leadership because of the discussion on the political system than they attack the phenomena in the province themselves. The accusations that Serbia is working to change the Constitution, and that it wants to narrow down the autonomy of the province accord with the line of the irredentists and foment their struggle against Serbia. This is only one of the questions that should be explained in the future in order to be able to talk about the implementation of equality of peoples and nationalities in Kosovo, to curb emigration, and to ensure a return of Serbs and Montenegrins to their homeland.

ZAGREB ANTISTATE TRIAL ENTERS FINAL PHASE

LD292211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Zagreb, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Zagreb District Court trial of 11 people charged with enemy activity, preparation of terrorism, enemy propaganda or failing to disclose the identity of the pepetrators of these criminal acts against the foundations of the socialist self-management social system and SFRY security has entered its final phase.

After Ilija Ivanic, president of the Grand Court Tribunal, established that the presentation of prosecution evidence had been completed, final statements were made by the counsel for the prosecution, followed by the defense counsel. In conclusion, final statements will be made by all 11 defendants.

Petar Puliselic, deputy district attorney, in his final address, which lasted 2 hours, stressed that during this trial, which has lasted several days, the guilt of all 11 defendants had been undeniably proved. He corroborated this statement by reference to established material evidence and also by full or partial admission by the majority of the defendants.

In terms of the gravity of criminal acts that had been perpetrated, all linked with enemy propaganda, the prosecutor placed them in three groups, with Filip Bagic, Zdravko Kasalo, Tomo Boci, Mato Orlovic, and Zeljko Pelivan in the first group; Luka Koldzic, Tomislav Kasalo, and Petar Arga in the second; and Nedeljko Sedarusic, Ivan Beljan, and Gvido Pijasevoli in the third.

The prosecutor stressed in conclusion that Filip Bagic is indicted with four serious incriminating charges, for each of which the law provides a 15-year term of imprisonment.

For the other defendants the prosecutor demanded appropriate sentences commensurate with the criminal acts they had perpetrated.

Sentences are expected to be pronounced next week.